REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

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VOL. XXII NO. 16 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

HOARE FEARS SWARAJISTS WILL UPSET APPLE CART

Battle Over Life Of Assembly

Delhi And Whitehall Still At It

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The cause for uneasiness among members of the Assembly has not been removed by the President's statement that the Viceroy is unable to make an announcement yet.

It seems that the Secretary of State's reply was discussed by the Viceroy's Executive Council and that Delhi opinion again favoured dissolution and has communicated the view to London.

The matter has become one of prestige between Viceroy and Secretary of State as to whether the view of one or the other will prevail.

FEAR OF SWARAJIST SWEEP

Secondly, the issue has become one of serious conflict between the Government of India and that of Britain and as to whose convenience is to prevail.

The Government of India hold that if the election is postponed Congress stock will be up and the Government of India will be hopelessly discredited and the public will believe that Government is afraid of facing Congress even as a constitutional party. The British Government declare that seven years' labours would be lost if Swarajists go to the poll on the anti-White Paper ticket and succeed in winning a majority of seats. This would strengthen Mr. Churchill's hands and weaken the National Government and even endanger its existence.

HARD TIME FOR HOARE

Sir S. Hoare personally is having such hard times with Mr. Churchill that he would not like matters to be complicated further. Members of the Assembly of course read into to-day's announcement the meaning that the Secretary of State who feels strongly will win and that extension will be granted, but the Government of India's view is in favour of dissolution and that view remains as strong as ever.

NO FINAL DECISION YET

Viceroy Still Communicating With Whitehall About Assembly Dissolution

(By Telephone)

NEW DELHI, April 21

The President read to the Assembly to-day a message stating that the Governor-General is still communicating with His Majesty's Government regarding the dissolution of the Assembly and would be able to communicate the decision before the end of this month.—A. P.

A TEMPLE MYSTERY

Doors Close Automatically Shutting Priest In: Magic Touch Opens Them!

LAHORE, April 21.

Worshippers at the temple of Krishna and Radha at Batala, Gurdaspur District, were awe-stricken witnesses of a strange phenomenon, when the doors of the temple closed, apparently of their own accord, shutting the priest in.

Roused from their shock of surprise by the priest's cries for help, the worshippers cried to open the doors but although they were neither chained nor bolted from inside or outside, they could not be opened.

Subsequently the doors flung open at the touch of a particular person from among the congregation.—A. P.

CONSPIRACY CASE ENDS

All Nine Accused Convicted

SENTENCED TO VARYING TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT

COCANADA, April 21.

The Additional Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced all the 9 accused in the Conspiracy Case, to various terms for conspiracy and attempt to overthrow the Government by revolutionary activities.

Under Section 120 (B) read with 115 Indian Penal Code all the accused were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each in default to 3 months more rigirous imprisonment.

Under section 4 (B) and 6 of the Explosive Substances Act, on each count, accused 1 and 2 were given 7 years' rigorous imprisonment and accused 8 to 14 years transportation.

Under Section 19 (F) of the Arms Act, accused 1, 3 and 8 got two years' rigorous imprisonment, all the sentences to run concurrently.

If the fine is realised, the prosecution witness No. 7 would get Rs. 300 being compensation as has lost his eye-sight by the bomb explosion.

DEFENCE DISBELIEVED

The learned Judge read out the judgment covering full 300 pages, disbelieving the defence that the case was foisted on the accused. He added that he took a lenient view of the accused, who were, mostly schools boys under the evil influence of Venkatachan (alias Bhayankarachari) the brain of the conspirators.

All the accuseds were removed to the Rajahmundry jail.

NAMES OF ACCUSED

The names of the accused are: Kamasastry (22); C Narasimhachan (20); Sundaram (22); Apparao (19); Srirammurthy (23); Satyanarayanachari (19); N Narasimhachari (35); Venkatachari (24); and Ramachandrayya (19).

The accused 2, 4, 6 and 9 are students, the last being in the Honours class. The trial took 51 working days, and 103 prosecution witnesses were examined. 300 documents yere exhibited.—United Press.

On Saturday our readers Contributed Rs. 1,300 and the Three Papers Fund reached the total of Rs. 20,650

GANDHIJI AND VICEROY WILL SHAKE HANDS

Astrologer Predicts Changes In W. P. When Mahatma Completely Withdraws C. D.

Jyotirmartand Pandit Shanker Shastri Hosritti, the well-known astrologer, who is now in Bombay, informs us that the meeting of the A.I.C.C. will not pass off smoothly.

There will be great differences of opinion, he predicts, between the old Swarajists and the neo-Swarajists. But Gandhiji's intervention will save the situation, and in the end everything will be all right.

"Gandhiji wants to co-operate whole-heartedly with the Government, but Lord Willingdon is not willing to do so, unless Gandhiji gives in writing that he has given up the Civil Disobedience movement for good."

Asked whether Gandhiji will agree to do so, the Pandit said that, Gandhiji would write a letter to the Viceroy completely withdrawing the Civil Disobedience movement.

"This ought to lead to a meeting between the Viceroy and Gandhiji and they may shake hands before the Viceroy goes to England in May or June next," he said.

Such a meeting will lead to many changes in the White Paper in the desired directions.

The Pundit sees sure signs of a war coming and the passing of a brilliant meteor across the horizon in Calcutta was only a precursor of such a war, of which he wrote sometimes ago.

The war will begin in the Far East between Japan and Russia, and will then spread to Europe, involving Germany, Poland and other countries.

Rajen Babu To Confer With Mahatma

PATNA, April 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will meet Gandhiji at Katihar on the latter's return from Assam and accompany him to Patna via Muzaffarpore. He will along with Dr. Mahmud discuss with Mahatmaji the question of holding A.I.C.C. meeting or a Special Session of the Congress after which final steps in that direction would be taken.

Gandhiji arrives at Patna on the evening of April 24.—United Press.

Bombay Congressmen's Informal Talks

Majority Demand A. I. C. C. Meeting At Once

But Suggest Deferring Final Decision Pending Holding Of Special Session Of Congress

On the invitation of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu an informal meeting of Congress workers in Bombay was held in the Jain Mahavir Vidyalaya on Saturday evening Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presided. There was an attendance of 100 persons, among these present were Mrs Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Bhulabhai Desai, Nagindas T. Master, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Mathurdas Tricumji, Mangaldas Pakvasa, Purshottan Thicumdas, Motichand Kapadia, Jamnadas Dwarkadas S. Srinevasan, D. S. Babrekar, Mulraj Karsondas, Virchand Panachand, M. R. Masani, Ali Bahadur Khan, Bharucha, K. Menon, J. S. Patel, V. Kapadia, and Dr. Vohra.

Mrs. Naidu explained the objects of the meeting and said that no formal resolutions would be passed but that the general sense of the meeting on specific issues would be ascertained and recorded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman then made a brief speech formulating the specific issues on which the general view of the meeting was to be ascertained.

A general discussion then followed. It was the view of the majority that Civil Disobedience movement should be discontinued as an official programme of the Congress. It was also generally agreed that a meeting of the A. I. C. C. should be summoned immediately. It was also agreed that the venue of the A. I. C. C. should preferably be in Bombay if it was feasible having regard to Gandhiji's convenience. But there was a heated debate on the suggestion made by Mr. M. R Masani that "no final decisions should be taken by the A. I. C. C. as regards the future programme until a special session of the Congress was called in order to enable the rank and file of the Congress to determine its future policy and programme." Messrs. Purshottan Tricumdas, Mulraj Karsondas, Narayanswami, K. Menon and Jamnadas Dwarkadas supported Mr. Masani's view. some of them expressing their fear that the A. I. C. C. might commit the Congress to a programme of Council entry Mr. Bhulabhai Desai explained the constitutional position of the A. I. C. C. and emphasized that all decisions of the latter body could be revised or ratified by the Congress. Mr. Nariman pointed out that A. I. C. C. having the powers it possessed, no member of it could be prevented from bringing forward any proposals before it for final decision. Mr. Brelvi, while agreeing with the object Mr. Masani had in view, suggested that it could be attained by calling a special session of the Congress as soon as possible after the A. I. C. C. to revise or ratify its decisions. On the sense of the meeting being ascertained a majority held that no final decision as regards the future programme should be arrived at by the A. I. C. C. In view of this view, it was also held by a majority not to discuss or recommend any items of future policy of programme for the plenary session of Congress the minority consisting of the Socialist Group which sought to record the opinion that the Congress now adopt an economic programme of a Socialist nature and which also formed part of the majority that decided to fetter the power of A. I. C. C.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following official statement has been issued:—

"In response to an invitation from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman about 100 Congressmen and women of Bombay met in an informal meeting at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, Gowalia Tank Road, on Saturday evening.

All prominent Congressmen and women were present. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was voted to the chair.

After discussions in which various points of view were put forward, it was decided as follows:—

(1) **"That A.I.C.C. should meet as early as possible, but no final decisions should be taken as regards the future policy and programme without a Special Plenary Session of the Congress."**

MINORITY VIEW.

The above represented the view of the majority; whereas a minority was of view that "A.I.C.C. should meet to consider the present political situation, without any restriction."

(2.) A large majority after similar informal discussion agreed to the following.—

"That Civil Disobedience should be discontinued as the official programme of the Congress."

A small minority, however, was of opinion that "That Civil Disobedience should be suspended in terms of Mahatma Gandhi's statement."

The meeting unanimously decided to send invitation to Bombay both for the A.I.C.C. as well as the Special Plenary Session of the Congress.

PREMATURE.

Having regard to the majority view on the two points mentioned above, it was considered premature and unnecessary, by a majority, to discuss and recommend any items for the future policy and programme for the Plenary Session of the Congress.

The meeting dispersed at about 7-30 p.m. after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the chair."

Abandon C. D. But Don't Beg For Small Mercies

Jawaharlal Should Not Be Allowed To Rot In Jail. Says Dr. Mahmud

(From Our Corrsspondent.)

PATNA, April 21.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, interviewed regarding the Home Member's statement in the Assembly on the question of lifting ban on Congress organisation said:—

"I wonder how some of our friends seem to be satisfied with the statement made by the Home Member in the Assembly in reply to Mr. Ranga Iyer's question regarding ban on Congressmen I would have regarded Congress really paralysed or at least ineffective if Government had immediately removed the prevailing conditions on publication of Mahatma's statement. Their nervousness in this regard is a clear indication that they still consider the Congress a powerful factor to be reckoned with."

If Congress accepts Mahatma Gandhi's advice let us abandon civil resistance by all means but let us not beg at the doors of the Government for smaller mercies."

"They have already indicated that even if they release other political prisoners, they will not use that discretion in favour of those convicted for sedition, which in other words means, they will not release Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress may abandon civil resistance on the advice of Mahatmaji but India will remain sore at heart and thoroughly dissatisfied if that "Darling of the Country" is allowed to rot in jail, even after the fight has ceased."

SIR C. P. OUGHT TO KNOW.

"Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is reported in to-day's papers to have declared Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the most dangerous man, but he did not mention from whose point of view, India's, or his own imperial standpoint. Sir C. P. Ramaswami is known to be a great favourite in high quarters, but perhaps he is not aware of what his own country thinks of him. All great men were dangerous men in their time, but pigmies are always innocuous.

A.I.C.C. At Cuttack Or Puri

Definite Announcement To Be Made To-day

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PATNA, April 21.

A definite announcement as to when and where the All-India Congress Committee meeting will meet may soon be expected. Dr. Ansari, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have wired, suggesting that the time and place for the meeting will be fixed in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi and they suggest that the meeting be held either at Puri or at Cuttack.

Babu Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Mahmud are meeting Gandhiji, to-morrow, and in consultation with Gandhiji an announcement will be made.

WILL RANCHI BE VENUE?

If Gandhiji insists on the meeting being held at Ranchi members will be informed telegraphically. But it is not likely because in the first place many members from Sind and the United Provinces have protested against the meeting being held at Ranchi, and in the second place Dr. Bidhan Roy is also reported to be against A.I.C.C. meeting being held simultaneously with the Swarajist Conference.

DISARMAMENT SITUATION CHANGES

France Seeks Support Of Little Entente

PARIS, April 20.

Disarmament will be at the forefront of the important diplomatic conversations for which M. Barthou, the Foreign Minister will leave to-morrow "en route" to Warsaw and Prague.

In the light of German rearmament and the French rejection of the British plan, France is turning towards her Allies, Poland and the Little Entente for support to her policy, which may now be defined as abandoning direct negotiations and a demand for re-starting the Disarmament Conference in which to seek a formula proposing firstly, the elimination of the race for armaments; secondly, the reduction of armaments without sanctioning German re-armament, thirdly, guarantees of security for all countries. Reuter's Special.

30 SERIOUSLY INJURED

Lorry Turns Turtle Near Sukkur

SUKKUR, April 21.

Thirty persons are stated to have been seriously injured as a result of a lorry accident near Sukkur.

It appears that a lorry carrying a number of passengers proceeding to Shikarpur yesterday from Sukkur was challenged by a police lorry.

The passenger lorry being unregistered, it is alleged, the driver speeded up with a view to escape. He, however, met with an obstruction on the way and the lorry turned turtle, resulting in the above accident.

The injured persons were removed to hospital.—A.P.

BREAKING DISARMAMENT DEADLOCK

Italian Envoy To Confer With MacDonald & Simon

ROME, April 21.

Sgr. Mussolini's envoy Sgr. Suvich left for London this afternoon to discuss disarmament and other current problems with Mr. MacDonald Sir J. Simon and other British statesmen. Italian circles hope Sgr. Suvich's visit to London will give impetus to the efforts to break the disarmament deadlock.

It is understood Sgr. Suvich holds the opinion that even a limited disarmament convention is better than none at all. Failing acceptance of the British Plan, Italy's attitude is that Germany should be allowed to rearm defensively, and have a short-term army. 300,000 strong while other continental Powers maintain the "status quo."

EXPENSIVE RECEPTIONS

Gandhiji Expresses Strong Disapproval

RANCHI, April 21.

Expressing his strong disapproval of excessive expenses incurred in connection with receptions arranged in his honour in the course of his Harijan tour, Gandhiji, through Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who is accompanying him on the tour, has instructed all concerned telegraphically that the expenses should never exceed five per cent of the purse collections.—A. P.

Malaviyaji In Lahore

LAHORE, April 21.

Pandit Malaviya arrived Lahore this morning en route to Rawalpindi where he presides over the Provincial Sanatan Dharma Conference. The Pandit stays to-day at Lahore.—A. P.

(STOP PRESS, P. 7 Latest Washington Cables, P. 3)

Alarming Incident In Municipal Garden

Alleged Assault By Pathan Watchman

An extraordinary incident is alleged to have occurred on Wednesday evening last in the King's Circle Garden, Matunga, when a Pathan watchman, after assaulting a hawker, attacked some by-standers who had intervened with a clasp knife and inflicted serious cuts on two of them.

Details of the affair are contained in the letter printed below which the aggrieved persons have addressed to the Municipal Commissioner requesting him to deal with the matter.

The police told the victims of the assault to go to court and take out summonses themselves.

The following letter has been addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, by Messrs. D. R. Misra and Kashinath Balchandra Mhatre. The letter is also attested by D. K. Kothari, M. A. Chundsma, and D. M. Meghpershad.

We, the abovementioned, residents of Matunga G. I. P. beg to draw your immediate attention to the following matter about which we hope you will do the needful at your earliest convenience.

On the evening of Wednesday the 18th inst, we had been to the King's Circle garden with some of our friends. There were many hawkers sitting in the garden at that time. One other Mahomedan Hawker of rubber wares by name Esmail Cassum entered the garden at that time. The Pathan watchman bearing No. 13 who is a municipal employee, at once began to abuse him and drive him out of the garden by violent pushing and beating him.

We intervened and asked the Pathan watchman his reasons for doing so while other hawkers were sitting there. Instead of giving any explanation, he whipped out his clasp knife and attacked us with it. Two of us received very serious cuts which were afterwards dressed in hospital. Three Police men of G. I. P Railway No. 352-725-53 were going along that way and they saved us from the assault of the Pathan by holding his hand in which he held the clasp knife.

In the meantime City Police arrived and took us all to the Police station. Those of us who were injured were sent to the hospital where our injuries were properly attended and one of us was given anti-tetanus injection.

The Police made it a summons case and asked us to go to Court. We are not in a position to file a suit and undergo heavy expenses. So we approach you in this matter as it affects your employee. So many people from Dadar and Matunga daily come to the gardens for rest and recreation. To put this garden in the care a man of such violent temper is to say the least, very dangerous. We give below the names of witnesses who have signed this statement.

We hope wou will kindly attend to this serious matter soon and do the needful promptly and oblige.

Amarendra's Blood Revealed Presence Of Plague Bacilli

Professor Of Surgery And Pathologist Examined As Witnesses In Pakur Raj Murder Trial

CALCUTTA, April 20.

At the resumed hearing of the Pakur Raj Murder Conspiracy Case to-day Doctor L. M. Bannerji, Professor of Operative Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, who had treated Amarendra in 1933 said that he opened a sinus in the right buttock of the deceased, which he was told was the result of an injection. He also observed that the patient was suffering from high fever accompanied by an inflamed gland under the right arm, and a pimple on the outerside of the right shoulder. He considered that it was a case of septicemia.

Dr. Bannerji corroborated that he heard that the patient was going to catch a train at Howrah station, and in the crowd something was injected into the outerside of the right shoulder. He told them that in case of any suspicion they should inform the police at once.

Cross-examined the doctor said that an abcess might form if infection occurred at the time of injection or afterwards. Also it might happen on account of bad handling or a defective needle.

BLOOD EXAMINED

Dr. Santosh Kumar Gupta, Assistant Research Worker in the Tropical School of Medicine, was the next witness. He stated that he examined the blood of Amarendra. On the third day after taking blood he found a definite growth in the flask containing blood. On the fourth day he examined the plate and suspected that it contained plague bacilli. After consulting Captain Pasricha, Dr. G. Panja and other doctors he decided to inoculate a white rat. Four rats which were inoculated died, and the post-mortem examination revealed the presence of plague bacilli.

Dr. Gupta then wrote a letter with the report and sent it by registered post to Rabindra Pande. Investigation concerning the blood was, however, further carried on in the Tropical School of Medicine and on March 22 four more rats which were inoculated died.

The doctor further said that he told Benoy that plague bacilli had been found and some policemen came to enquire whereupon Benoy asked "Which department of police?" He, therefore, grew suspicious and did not make further disclosures.

Mr. A. H. Sutton, Assistant Station Master at Asansol, was next witness and he gave evidence concerning the arrest of Benoy at the Asansol station.—A. P.

NOTICE.

PRIZES OF Rs. 1,000.

DESIGN OF A GOLDEN CASKET.

The grateful and loyal people of Gondal State propose to celebrate the life-work of half a century's beneficient rule of His Highness Maharaja Shree Bhagwatsinhjee in his Golden Jubilee Year, 1934. Original and artistic designs chiefly emphasising the prominent features of His Highness' administration are invited for the Golden Casket to be presented to His Highness encasing the People's Address.

The designs should be complete in all details and should be with necessary instructions and specifications.

The selected design will be awarded a prize of Rs. 500 (Five hundred). Those not selected will be entitled to consolation prizes amounting to Rs. 500 according to the decision of the Committee.

The last date for sending in the competitive designs is 31st May, 1934.

Information for guidance in designing the Casket may be obtained from the President, the "Golden Jubilee Committee," Gondal, Kathiawad.

8265

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Graduates, &/or Under-Graduates as Canvassers for selling Swadeshi Printing Inks in all colours—See personally during the Office hours. Doulatram Kashiram & Co., Karelwadi, Opp. Pande's Dharamshala. Thakordwar Road, Bombay 2. (8240).

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26. BOARDING HOUSES.

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154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale at Mount Abu.—Well furnished double storeyed house in commanding situation adjacent to Club, Hotel, etc. 2 reception rooms, 2 ante rooms, 5 bed rooms with bath rooms attached, 1 large Office room, spacious verandahs, stables for 14 horses, cow shed for 10 cows, English and Indian kitchens, 23 servants' quarters, 4 Sirdars' quarters with bath rooms attached, cement Tennis Court, Garage for 3 cars with quarters for chauffeurs. The house is surrounded by a large garden with well. Open to inspection by approved applicants. Apply to the Home Minister in His Highness' Government, Alwar. (8216).

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Latest Commercial News

LONDON GOLD AND LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM

New York Cotton Quiet But Chicago Grains Steady

U. S. GOVT. OFFER TO SELL GOLD TO THE WORLD

Bombay, April 21.

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc Cross rates opened steady but closed slightly easy.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York cotton market fluctuated within a narrow range of 6 points. The opening tone was steady. Prices declined on liquidation and closed at a decline of 3 points.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD.

London gold price witnessed a small rise but silver registered a fall.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT FIRM.

Liverpool wheat ruled firm with fairly satisfactory business. There was a slight improvement in Chicago wheat on short covering, Oats and Rye were steady, Argentine linseed was higher than the previous closing.

The London Stock Exchangee displayed no special activity and business was restricted owing to the approachment of the settlement, while gilt-edged securities were quiet.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934)

New York, April 21.

Previous closing rate	.....	11.62
To-day's opening rate	.....	11.64
Difference	.....	+ 02
To-day's closing rate	.....	11.59
Difference	.....	—.03

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934)

Liverpool, April 21.

Previous closing rate	.....	5.81
To-day's opening rate	.....	5.83
Difference	.....	+.04
To-day's closing rate	.....	5.87
Difference	.....	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, April 21.

The New York cotton market ruled with a dull undertone to-day fluctuations ranging within 6 points. Trading in May commenced with a gain of 2 points at 11.64 which was the highest in the session. Prices however declined on liquidation touching lowest 11.59 and closed at the same rate with a loss of 3 points over the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 21.

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.48//11.49) 11.65/11.64
July (11.59/11.58) 11.74/11.73
October (11.72/11.72) 11.88/11.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, April 21.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.88) 5.87
American May (5.88) 5.87
Egyptian July (7.99) 8.04
Egyptian July (8.01) 8.06

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, April 21. 10-45 p.m.

As the New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 2 points and thereafter were reported to be 4 points down. Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 196-8. Finally the rate as Rs. 197 with the closing New York futures 3 down.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 20

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £.		
Assam Bengal Railway ordy stock	80	0	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0	12	6
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0	12	6
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ord Stock	98	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	14	0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord A Stock	23	5	0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord	2	16	0
Calcutta Tramways ordy	1	6	6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	7	3
East India Distilleries and S F ord	1	6	6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6	10	0
Great Western Rly Ord Stock	57	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	138	10	0
Imperial Airways Ltd ord	1	19	0
Indian Copper Corporation ord	0	3	0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs	102	0	0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S Ord.	1	15	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L Rly 4 1/2 per cent Deb	92	0	0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	111	0	0
Tata Power 7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1939/50	114	0	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, April 21.

Previous closing	.....	5.17 1/4
To-day's opening	.....	5.17
To-day's closing	.....	5.16 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, April 21.

Previous closing	.....	5.17 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.17 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.16 7/8
Difference	.....	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE.

London, April 21.

Previous closing	.....	77.71
To-day's opening	.....	77.65
To-day's closing	.....	77.34
Difference	.....	—.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 21.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 517 1/8 and improved slightly but later declined and closed at 516 7/8.

Franc opened at 77.65 and declined to 77.34 and closed at the same rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 21.

The market was quiet

	Last Price.	To-day's price.
Spot	19 7/8d.	19 11/16d.
Forward	20d.	19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, April 21.

	Last To-day's Price.	Price.
Gold per ounce	£6-15-2 1/2	£6-15-8

BULLION

London, April 21.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-2 1/2) £6-15-8
Silver (19 7/8d.) 19 11/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, April 21.

3 months (31/32 p.c.) 31/32 p.c.
4 months (1 1/32 p.c.) 1 1/32 p.c.
6 months (1 3/32 p.c.) 1 3/32 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, April 21.

London Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.89 1/4) 5.81 5/8
New York on Bombay (38.87) 39.12
Berlin on Bombay (0.97) 0.97 1/4
London on Milan (60.37) 60.09
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/16) 1-4 1/32
London on Kobe (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, April 21.

The local silver market ruled with an easy tendency to-day. Prices opened at Rs. 54/10. 60/10 and 54/15 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh respectively and declined on commission houses selling following quiet Shanghai and London advices finally closed at Rs. 54/5, 60/4 and 54/10. Gold opened at Rs. 33/6/3, 33/6/6 and 33/7/3 for ready, 1st and 2nd Vaishakh respectively and moved fractionally owing to the steady sterling dollar rate but later improved to Rs. 33/8/9, 33/8/9 and 33/9/9 on scattered buying and closed at the same prices.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/3/6; Highest Rs. 25/4/6; Lowest Rs. 25/1; Closing Rs. 25/4.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 25/13/6; Lowest Rs. 25/11; Closing Rs. 25/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 21/1/6; Lowest Rs. 20/14/6; Closing Rs. 21/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 22; Closing Rs. 22/2.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, April 21.

Liverpool wheat opened firm. with July at 51 1/4 and October 53 3/4. Business was fairly satisfactory.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 21.

There was a slight improvement in the Chicago wheat prices which were quoted 1/4 cent higher than the previous closing on account on short covering. May was quoted at 76, July 75 7/8 and Sept. 77 1/4

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, April 21.

Chicago oats prices were also better to-day with May at 27 7/8 and July 28 1/2

Rye was quoted at 44 1/2.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, April 21.

Although the undertone in the Argentine linseed was quiet the prices were quoted from 3 to 6 points higher than the previous closing. May closed with a gain of 3 points at 12-38.

LONDON MARKETS

London, April 21.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£239 1/2) closed.
Lead (£11 1/2) closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/4) closed.
Glasgow Iron (70) closed.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1/3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

Crop April-May £16 5/16) £16 1/8 paid and sellers
Dundee April (£18 1/4) unquoted.
Lightning April (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (5 3/4) 5 29/32 paid and value.
April-June (5 29/32) 6 1/32 pair and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay April-May (£11 5/8) £11 9/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta April-May (£11 1/4) £11 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata April-May £9 1/2) £9 1/2 sellers
Rapeseed Toria April-May (£9 3/16) £9 3/16 sellers.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 21.

	Cwts.
Wheat	5,576
Linseed	15,131
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	133
Groundnuts	7,161
Castorseed	3,951
Rice	17,126
Myrabollams	7,221
Cottonseed	1,581
Gram	1,575
Joowar	22
Barley	140
Bajee	950
	Tons.
Coal	593

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 20-4-34	7010000	7739000
Receipts Yesterday 20-4-34	14000	26000
Exports to date 20-4-34	6408000	6480000
Stock at Ports 20-4-34	3051000	4234000
Stock Interior Towns 20-4-34	1523000	1773000
Stock Liverpool 20-4-34	1040000	825000
Visible Supply 20-4-34	6899000	8478000
Quantity in Sight 20-4-34	10965000	11662000
Quantity out of Sight 20-4-34	10619000	9988000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, April 20.

May	48 7/8—1/2d
July	51 1/4—1/2d.
October	53 1/2—3/8d.
December	54 5/8—3/8d.

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay 19th April	11,948
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	1,728,100
Receipts into Bombay since time last season	1,736,297
Decrease	—8,197

SILVER BLOC LEADERS PREPARE

Deny That They Are Interested In Permissive Legislation

WASHINGTON, April 20.

Senator King has called a meeting of the Steering Committee of the Silver Bloc on the morning of April 21 to formulate a programme to be presented to President Roosevelt later.

The Silver Bloc leaders deny the reports that they have agreed to accept permissive rather than mandatory legislation.

Senator Borah states that he is not interested in permissive legislaetion which indicates that he will not attend the White House Conference.—Reuter.

HEAVY DISPLACEMENT OF FUNDS ON THE MONEY MARKET

RUBBER SHARES REFLECTED HIGHER PRICES IN COMMODITY

Renewed Interest In Kaffirs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 21.

On the Money Market, heavy displacement of funds was witnessed during the week in connection with the call of 64-1/2 million 3 per cent Funding Loan and repayments of certain Treasury Bonds amounting to 116 million sterling, but marked undue pressure was experienced in securing accommodation and discount rates were steadily maintained in the absence of any notable buying power.

On the Stock Exchange to-day, rubber shares reflected higher prices in commodity; otherwise apart from renewed interest in Kaffirs, business was very small owing to the end of the fortnight account.

Rubber advance was renewed on higher advices from abroad, especially America. Other commodities generally were very quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, April 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91 1/2 i.e. £1/4 higher than the previous closing.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 21.

Preliminary arrangements for the settlement have been restricting business on the London Stock Exchange. Giltedgeds were very quiet. Rubber shares were firmer. Other sections were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS.

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 3/4) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/4) £113 1/4
6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol 10 3/4) dol 10 3/4
International Holding (dol 2) dol 2
Hydro Electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 6.
Musical Industries (26-10 1/2) 27-3
Pinchin Johnson (38-3) 38-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (37-9) 37-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (96-0) 97-0
Swedish Match (9-0) 9-0
Dunlop Rubber (51-9) 51-9
University Ordinary (22-9) 23-3
Ford Motors (32-3) 31-3
Cables and Wireless (£9 3/4) £9 7/8
British American Tobacco (120-7 1/2) 120-7 1/2
Camera "A" (£8 1/8) £8 1/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord (124-1 1/2) 124-1 1/2
P and O S N Co., Defd (18-1 1/2) 17-10 1/2
Distillers (92-3) 92-6
Bredrurd Dyers (13-9) 13-9
British Celonese (14-0) 14-0
J and P Coats Ordinary (62-6) 62-3
Courtanks Ordinary (54-3) 54-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (11-6) 11-3
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (9-10 1/2) 10-0
Inter Nickels (26 7/8) 27 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£112) £112

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 13th April 1934.

LIABILITIES

	£
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,22,50,000
Public Deposits	6,86,23,000
Other Deposits	74,33,98,000
Sundries	1,36,84,000
Rs.	93,42,05,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	1,051,100
Advances and Investments in London	1,558,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	215,000
Ptrcentage	14.45
Bank Rate	3 1/2 per cent.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	52,64,85,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	93,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	3,00,00,000
Loans	2,74,63,000
Cash Credits	16,58,42,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,69,81,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	50,85,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,54,74,000
Sundries	46,06,000
Balances with other Banks	28,35,000
Total	81,48,64,000
Cash	11,93,41,000
Rupees	93,42,05,000

LIABILITIES.

	Decrease.
Public Deposits	Rs. 1,03,02,000
Other Deposits	Rs. 1,31,26,000

ASSETS.

	Decrease.
Bank's Investments	Rs. 27,36,000
Loans	Rs. 16,30,000
Cash Credits	Rs. 9,73,000
Bills Discounts and Purchased	Rs. 15,11,000
Cash	Rs. 24,81,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	Rs. 1,50,00,000

Percentage 14.45.

INDIAN LOANS

London, April 21.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/2) £79 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91 5/3) £91 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110) £110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958/68 (£113) £113
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948/58 (£106) £106
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (£98 1/2 fully paid) £98 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113 1/4) £112 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/65 (£111 1/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Dorun Tea (60-0) 60-0
Empire of India and Ceylon (40-7 1/2) 40-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (12-0) 12-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-3) 32-3

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (61-3) 60-7 1/2,
Burma Corporation (13-10 1/2) 13-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/8 1/2) £18 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (45-9) 45-6
Rand Mines (133-9) 133-1 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (36-3) 36-3
Anglo Persian (47-6) 47-6
Burma Oil (92-6) 92-6
Mexican Eagle (9-10 1/2) 9-10 1/2
Shell Transport (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 21.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.

General Motors (dol 39) dol 39 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 5/8) unquoted.
U P Steel Common (dol 52) dol 52 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol 95 3/4) unquoted.

MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTE SHARES

CALCUTTA, April 21.

Jute Shares ruled quiet but steady with moderate business passing. Coals were unchanged. Teas were firm and up again with moderate business. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were quiet Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 87/12; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/6.
Bank:—Imperial fully paid 1315.
Railways:—Arrah Sasaram light 62.
Cottons:—Kesoram 3/15.
Coals:—Aldih 3; Burrakur 14; South Karanpura 4/12.
Jutes:—Adamjee ordy 11/4 small lot; Adamjee pref 110; Alliance pref 115/8; Anglo-India 386; Bally 187 small lots; Barnagore 166 small lots; Birla 11/8 small lot; Cheviot 235/8 small lots; Clive 32/4; Howrah 58/4; Hukumchand ordy 15; Hukumchand pref 105; Kamarhatty 554; Lothian pref 132; Naihati 438 small lot; Presidency 6/3.
Miscellaneous:—Banares electric 12/8; Cuttack electric 6; Bengal iron 4/13; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 55/4 small lot; Indian investment trust 25; Indian investment trust paid up 6 premium; Titaghur paper defd. 7/6; Midnapore Zemindary 73.
Sugar:—Champaran 21/12.
Teas:—Atal 8/10; Bateli 6/8; Bishnauth 39/12; Dimakusi 34/4; Hatikhira 25/2; Jutlibari 18/2; New Samanbagh 34/4; Oodlabari 30/8; Sapoi 13/8; Tezpore 12; Teloijan 10/22.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 20.

May	12.35—.08
June	12.51—.08

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 20.

May	0.75 5/8+7/8c
July	0.75 3/4+3/4c.
September	0.77+3/4c.

SENATE SILVER BLOCK

Mandatory Silver Legislation Preferred

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The Steering Committee of the Senate Silver Block decided to seek mandatory silver Legislation preparatory to going to Roosevelt for the conference. Mr. King after a brief meeting at the Capitol announced that the group had decided to tell the President that they were opposed to a merely permissive Legislation.—Reuter Special.

PRICE FIXING POLICY NOT YET FEASIBLE

Cabinet Committee Advises Roosevelt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The cabinet committee consisting of Messrs. Roper, Secretary Commerce, Perkins, Secretary Labour, Wallace, Secretary Agriculture, Cummings, Attorney-General, advised President Roosevelt that the creation of a price-fixing policy was not yet feasible. They recommend that steps should be taken to secure information in order to make objective judgment possible. If this advice is accepted, the continuation of the experimental attitude of the President may be expected, at least until more thorough enquiry is completed.

SPECIFIC PROGRAMME TO BE ADOPTED

No Authority To President

WASHINGTON, April 21.

The group feels that the specific programme should be adopted and carried out rather than the President be authorised to take action if he thinks necessary. The meeting was attended by Senators Borah, Thomas (Democrat of Oklahoma) McCarran and Adams Democrats of Nevada Colorado) Shipstead (Farmer-labour Minnesota) in addition to Senator King. All proceeded to the White House accompanied by Senator Pittman. It is understood that Mr. Morgenthau will participate in President Roosevelt's Conference.—Reuter's Special.

WANTED PRICE FOR AMERICAN GOLD

U. S. Government Ready To Sell Gold

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Mr. Morgenthau, Secretary to the Treasury, stated if foreign markets had a price for American gold, the United States Government was ready to sell. For the first time since the gold control programme was established, price abroad to-day reached a higher level than the figure fixed by United States Government.—Reuter's Special.

DEFAULTING COUNTRIES AND AMERICAN BANKERS

Refusal To Cash Cheques

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Some Washington diplomats are unable to obtain funds owing to the refusal of certain bankers to cash cheques drawn on countries in default to the United States Government. The refusal is based on the recent Johnson Bill for forbidding granting of credit to loan defaulters. Bankers contend that the cashing of cheques is tantamount to granting credit. The Attorney-General has been asked for ruling in the matter.—Reuter's Special.

SILVER LEGISLATION NOT FAVOURED

WASHINGTON, April 21.

On the eve of the conference between President Roosevelt and the Senate Silver advocates, it is indicated at White House that Mr. Roosevelt does not wish any silver legislation this session.

It is stated that he regards silver very much as a known quantity, and as problem for international negotiations rather than for national action.—Reuter's Special.

M. L. A's. Bid Good-Bye To Sir B. L. Mitter

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The Assembly to-day bade good-bye to its leader, Sir Brojendra Mitter, who is shortly taking up the portfolio of Law Member, Bengal Government. All members who participated in the debate on the road resolution joined in a chorus of tribute.—A. P

POSTAL STAFF'S GRIEVANCES

Director-General's Sympathetic Consideration

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, April 21.

A deputation led by Mr. Kapildeo Narain Lal. (Advocate) General Secretary of the Bihar and Orissa Postal and R.M.S. Union and the Secretary of the Post and Telegraph Relief Committee, waited upon the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, who is here, and represented to him the measures of relief necessary in view of the situation created by the earthquake.

The following matters were discussed: (1) Restoraton of 5 per cent cut, (2) accommodation, (3) Grant of advance of three months' pay to all non-gazetted officers of the staff, (4) conversion of one month's advance into bonus, (5) easy recovery of advance granted, (6) representation of the postal staff on official committees appointed to administer relief locally, and postponement of retrenchment measures in regard to the restoration of 5 per cent cut.

RESTORATION OF CUT.

The Director-General stated that the matter was receiving consideration, and if sanctioned restoration would be allowed only to those affected by the earthquake in regard to the problem of accommodation.

The Director-General is reported to have agreed to sanction three months' advance salary subject to the maximum of Rs. 250, to the affected staff for construction of semi-permanent huts, and also promised to help in securing the sites for huts. Advance would be recoverable in instalment, and would be given to those who have not received similar advance for repairs of their house. Regarding the advance of three months' salary to all non-gazetted officers the Director-General did not favour grant of such advances to such men as were drawing Rs. 150, a month, as they had enough credit in the market to raise loans independently.

CONVERSION OF PAY.

In regard to the conversion of one month's pay into bonus he expressed his inability to entertain the proposal on financial and other grounds. In regard to the easy recovery of the advances he is reported to have promised to consider the matter and agreed that recovery of the six months' advance would be made after the first one was recovered. He also promised to consider sympathetically the question of increase in instalments regarding representation of the postal staff on the official relief committee.

The Director-General promised to consider the matter. He advised the staff to stand on their own legs, and not to depend upon anyone.

AROUND THE COURTS

Rasulsha Noorsha, a middle-aged Pathan coolie of the "s.s. Risaldar" berthed at the Victoria Dock, fell from a height of 30 feet, on a propellar shaft tubing while he was placing a wooden covering board on the ship's "hatch," and died immediately of severe injuries to his head and face. Death due to accidental fall was the verdict of the Coroner's jury.

At the inquest on the body of the newly-born child who was found abandoned on Lakhamsi Napoo Road on Friday, the Coroner's Court on Saturday returned a verdict of murder by unknown persons.

At the inquest on the body of the Hindu male whose body was found washed ashore on Chowpatty shore on Friday, the Coroner returned a verdict of death due to suicidal or accidental drowning in the sea.

"SCANDALOUS FALSEHOOD"

Mr. Birla On Rumour Of "Large Profit By Purchase Of Match Boxes"

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Regarding publication in today's "National Call" of Birla brothers having made a large purchase of match boxes from Western India Match Company on previous information of proposed Excise Duty and thus made a large profit Mr. G. D. Birla has issued a statement in which he calls that as "a scandalous falsehood invented out of malice."

"Neither my firm nor any one," further says Mr. Birla, "connected with it made any purchase small or big from Western India Match Company or any other company at any time. I hope no decent paper will allow its columns to be fouled by publication of this malicious falsehood."—United Press.

RUMOUR OF MONETARY INFLATION

JAPANESE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Large Straddle Selling In Liverpool

OPERATORS AWAIT SILVER DEVELOPMENTS

Bombay, April 21.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 12 points with May delivery quoted 11.47c. The opening weakness was influenced by lower Liverpool advices but later on prices advanced on Japanese buying and firmness of Wallstreet. The Stock Excnange is trying to improve as the markets are generally sold out and the technical situation is greatly improved. Prices recorded a rise of 16 points from the opening level and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 5 points to 11.80c.

Professional operators are awaiting definite news regarding the silver bill and in the afternoon it was rumoured that President Roosevelt will support the bill This news is expected to result in inflation and there was a marked absence of any selling. The Bankhead bill is believed to be ineffective and the crop is progressing favourably under the favourable weather which is now experienced all over the U. S. Cotton Belt.

In the near future the market will be influenced by developments regarding the silver bill but we see no reason for any sustained improvement in the face of satisfactory progress of the American cotton crop. The Bankhead bill in the present form does not control the production as it was anticipated and the fears of increased production of outside growths are removed.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and in the absence of offerings closed at a rise of three points. Spot cotton prices closed three points higher at 11.89c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a rise of two points in sympathy with overnight American advices but the market opened quiet at unchanged prices with some hedge selling The market was dull and traders were awaiting Silver developments. Later on reports of inflation influenced long liquidation and heavy straddle selling There was absence of any buying and trade calling was not visible. Prices declined 9 points from the opening level and the market closed at a net loss of 11 to 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 6 points to 6.18d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was also quiet with some liquidation and prices closed at a decline of 8 points. At the close May delivery was quoted 4.63, July 4.64 and October 4.69.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures section was easy with increased offering in Sakels on lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 13 to 15 points with spot cotton 12 points down at 8. 19d. Uppers futures also ruled easy and closed at a loss of 8 points with spot cotton 7 points lower at 6.25.

NO MIRACLE.

A Liverpool firm writes:—"Weather reports from the U.S.A. indicate dry and warm conditions, and although planting is proceeding in the Southern parts of the Belt, general progress with crop preparations has been irregular. For the past three seasons nature has been especially favourable to crops and exceptionally large yields per acre have been produced. This year the elements again may be favourable, but, if previous records are any guide, a fourth consecutive season without adverse conditions would be almost a miracle and it is a wise thing not to base one's calculations on miracles."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.63 (2-48 p.m.) lowest 11.47 (opening)

Liverpool July highest 5.91 (opening) lowest 5.82 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs Patel Brothers their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Shorts covering, easiness dollar. Liverpool market lacks incentive and trade support, straddle selling on rumours President now favours silver inflation.

Reuter's cable:—

New York market early declined on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on Japanese buying and strength of Wall Street.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to straddle oeprators selling here against purchases in New York. Latest telegrams from U.S.A. regarding Silver Bil are favourable.

Liverpool: Market quiet. Market feels influence of lack of Washington stimulants.

Liverpool: Early setback due near month liquidation. Later rallied on renewed weakness Dollar and further talk monetary action.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received following cable from New York:—

Speculative buying and shorts covering in hope of bullish developments Washington.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 20.

May 1934	11.62+03
July 1934	11.72+02
October 1934	11.87+04
December 1934	11.97+03
January 1935	12.03+04
March 1935 ..	12.10+03
Middling Spot	11.80+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 20.

May 1934	11.65+03
July 1934	11.71+03
October 1934	11.83+03
Middling Spot	11.80+03

NEW YORK.
New York, April 20

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
May 1934	—
July 1934	11.62
October 1934	11.76
New York Noon Call—	
May 1934	11.52
July 1934	11.62
October 1934	11.76

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 20.

	Bales
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	18,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 20.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price.
April 1934		5.81—11
May 1934		5.81—11
June 1934		5.81—10
July 1934	5.91	5.82—09
August 1934 ..		5.80—10
September 1934 ..		5.78—10
October 1934 ..	5.85	5.76—09
November 1934 ..		5.74—10
December 1934 ..		5.74—10
January 1935 ..		5.71—09
February 1935 ..		5.75—08
March 1935		5.76—08
April 1935		5.75—08
Middling Spot ..		6.18—06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 20

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
May 1934	7.92
July 1934	7.95
October 1934	7.92
November 1934	7.92
December 1934	7.90
January 1935	7.90
F. G. F. Spot	8.19

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 20

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	4.68
Fine (Good Staple)	4.83
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	4.98
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.63
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	4.78
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	4.93
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.39
Fine	3.49
Superfine	3.59
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.49
Fine	3.59
Superfine	3.69

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 20

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.07
Amsterdam	7.57-3/4
Brussels	21.07
Madrid	36.53
Milan	60.31
Berne	15.83-1/2
Paris	77.71
Prague	123.25
T. T. London on New York Closing Cross rate ..	5.17 1/8

LONDON METALS.
London April 20

	£
Copper Brazlers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	37
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	14-7/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	16
Tin English Ingots. Liverpool F.O.B.	239-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.
London, April 20

Smoked sheet Standard Ribbed lb. 5-7/8 sellers.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 20

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Pfd 6 dol	20
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	28
Amer Forn Power Com	11
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	24
Electric Bond Common	18
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	48
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	55
Consolidated Gas	39
Columbia Gas	16
American Tel and Tel	123
Western Union Telg	56
Radi Corp	9
Chesapeake and Ohio	48
New York Central	36
Baltimore and Ohio R R	30
Erie R R	23
Pennsylvania R R	36
Union Pacific R R	133
Great North Pfd	30
National Dairy	17
Hiram Walker	44
Distillers Seagram	21
Amr Tobacco B	74
Dupont	98
Amr Water Works 6 per cent Pfd	78
Bethelehem Steel	43
United States Steel	52 1/4
American Smelting	41
Int Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	17
Kennecott Copper	22
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	42
Genera lMotors	39
General Motors	39
General Electric	23
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid Con Petroleum	14
Atlantic Refining	29
Socony	17 1/4
Plymouth Oil	14
American Radiator	16
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	32
Sun Life of Canada	470
National Distillers	31
Celanese Corporation of Am	37
Remington Rand	13
General. Foods	35
Eaton Mfg.	22
Allis Chalmers	21

Market acting well and trying to do better. Carloadings up 80000

LONDON SILVER
London, April 20.

Silver.—Market quiet

Spot	19 7/8
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 20

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 20.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent. to 1 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/16 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 20

Chartered Bank of I. A and China	£ 16-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	137
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	79-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	91-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	110
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	79-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	111-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 20.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels April/May sellers 18/0

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels April/May sellers 22/0

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 20.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt Apl./May nominal 6/10-1/2

C. & F. Bombay per cwt Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/7-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 20.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

SEEDS.
London, April 20.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-3-9.

LINSEED.
London, April 20.

Linseed Calcutta (London) per ton April/May sellers £11-3-9.

Linseed La Plata, c. i. f. Hull, per ton April/May sellers £9-10-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-8-9.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 21

B C RATE.
T T D D 1/6

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/16 April-
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 Aug-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April 15 May
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6 5/32 June July.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 259 1/2
Banks selling T T 257 1/2
Banks buying T T 256 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 583
Banks buying D D 593

AMSTERDAM—
Ban selling D D 56 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 56 3/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 5/8
Banks buying 60 days 77 3/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 100 1/2

SHANGEAI—
Banks selling D D 90

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 97 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.17 20th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 21st instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/16 21st instant
London/Paris 77.70 20th instant
London/Belgium 21.96 20th instant
London/Switzerland 15.4 20th instant
London/Italy 60.37 20th instant
London/Berlin 13.06 20th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 20th instant
London/New York 5.16 3/4 20th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.58 20th instant
Java/London 7.53 3/4 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet
Gold £6-15-3 19th instant £6-15-7 1/2 20th instant
Silver London Ready 19 7/8 19th instant 19 7/8 20th instant
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 19th instant 20 20th instant
Silver New York ready 45 1/2 19th instant 45 5/8 20th instant
London discounts 3 mos 1 per cent 19th instant 1 per cent 20th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 19th instant 1 1/2 per cent 20th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 Mos 2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone:—Steadier.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 21

The local Silver market ruled easy to-day on increased selling pressure influenced by lower China advices. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1.4 1/16 and closed easy at 1.4 In the local market there was heavy long liquidation and a prominent Marwari operator sold out 1,000 bars. Prices opened at Rs. 60/12 for May delivery and declined to Rs. 60/6. At this level there was scattered short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 60/8. President Roosevelt is reported to be in favour of delaying action on the silver problem but his desire to give it full recognition in the ultimate stabilisation failed to inspire confidence. The gold ring was quiet but steady with moderate business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready Silver	54	10	0
May settlement	60	8	0
June settlement	54	13	0
Ready Gold	33	6	0
May settlement	33	6	3
June settlement	33	6	9

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 20

Spot Silver 45 1/2 plus 3/8c
May delivery 45.73 plus 13c
July delivery 46.05 plus 95c
Tone:—Steady

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, April 21

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/8
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 109 at Cross Rate 5.17 1/4

Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/May 195 Liverpool May 5.85 Rs. 64 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 197 Liverpool July 5.86 Rs. 62 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/May 195 New York May 11.62 Rs. 54 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.17 1/4
Broach J/A 197 New York July 11.72 Rs. 55 at Cross Rate 5.17 1/4

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 20

SAKELS—	
May	14.76—13
July	14.93—15
November	15.05—23
January	15.08—25
ASHMOUNI—	
April	11.54—09
October	11.53—09
December	11.60—09

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 20.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £18/3

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May/Aug. sellers £17/7-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, April 21

Following a small improvement of 2 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs 197 for Broach July/Aug delivery but the market opened easy at Rs. 196/4 with long liquidation by nervous operators. Fears of labour troubles in the local mills are discouraging buyers although holders of actual cotton firmly believe that both Japan and China will come out for Indian cotton eventually. At the opening there was some long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 195 but later on prices rallied on buying by Bazar operators and Japanese houses The undertone of the market was fairly steady but there is less inclination to buy at present

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points but the market opened steady at a rise of 4 points and later on was quoted 6 points up. There was good enquiry and an European Export House bought about 10,000 Bales. Prices rallied and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M. 125/4
Broach J-A. 197/4
Oomra May 171/8
Oomra July 171/4
Bengal May 129
Bengal July 131

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 21

Broach A/May opening 194 1/2 highest 194 3/4 lowest 193 1/2 close 193 3/4
Broach J/Aug opening 196 1/2 highest 197 1/4 lowest 195 3/4 close 195 3/4
Oomra May opening 169 3/4 highest 170 1/4 lowest 169 3/4 close 170
Oomra July opening 169 3/4 highest 170 1/4 lowest 169 3/4 close 170
Beagni May opening 127 highest 127 1/2 lowest 127 close 127 1/2
Bengal July opening 129 1/2 highest 130 lowest 129 1/2 close 129 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 13

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, April 21.

Java Ready	14	3	0
S. S. Nizam	4	8	0
March shipment	4	4	0
A-M. shipment	4	3	3
J-S. shipment	4	3	3
African ready	14	1	0
Britain ready	16	12	0
British refined	14	6	0
Birla Mills	14	1	0
Cawnpore Mills	20	10	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 21.

Linseed May	6	8	6
Linseed Sept.	6	11	3
Wheat May	4	0	3
Wheat Sept.	4	0	9

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, April 21.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	138/41	..
Bengal Fine	134/36	...
Bengal F.G	131/33	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	134/36	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G	131/33	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	185/90	...
Nagpur Savner Fine	185/99	..
Pundhurna Fine	176/78	...
Yeotmal Fine	176/78	...
Arvi Fine	174/76	...
Ellichpur Fine	176/78	...
Amraoti-Berar Fine	168/70	...
Khamgaon Fine	168/70	...
Mulkapur Fine	162/64	...
Khandesh Fine	158/60	...
Jalna/Sailu Fine	161 66	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	174/76	...
Broach Fine	202/4	...
Punjab/American	212	...
Punjab/American mix	202	...
Cambodia	...	249
Miraj/Sangli	...	164/69
Compta Good	...	174
Jinji	320	...
Busoga	323	...
Kampala	326	...

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, April 21.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M.G. Bengal—					
U. P. ...	137	134	131	127	
Panjab ...	137	134	131	127	
Rajputana ...	137	134	131	127	
Oomra No.					
3	178	175	173	170	..
C.P. N.					
1	191	188	186	183	...
C.P. N.					
2	184	181	179	176	...
Broach No.					
2	... 203	200	198	196	
Punjab-Ame.	... 212	209	207	205	
Surat	... 267	264	262	...	
Rajpipla	... 266	263	261	...	
Navsari	... 269	266	264	...	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, April 21.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,874	240,285
Central India	1,293	178,562
Barsi and Nagar	669	153,398
Hyderabad-Gaorani	163	40,449
Berar	1,580	364,823
Central Provinces	858	91,947
Total Oomras	6,437	1,069,404
Dholera	855	45,466
N.-W. Provinces	101	7,897
Rajputana	412	37,779
Sind-Punjab	355	146,180
Broach	4,058	267,939
Coompta & Dharwar	517	14,802
Westerns-Northerns	231	10,422
Cocoanada	1	...
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	154	12,629
Persian	...	1,301
American	...	26,244
Egyptian and African	...	101,153
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	24
Total	13,119	1,741,219

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 19th April.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,031	284,572
Japan & China	1,196	493,801
Coast Ports	...	10,745
Up-country by Rail	...	80,556
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	15,778
Total	3,227	885,450

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Robust Optimistic Feeling For Steel Shares

CEMENTS STEADY BUT BURMA SHARES EASY

BOMBAY, April 21.

As pointed out before robust optimistic feeling prevailed to-day for Tata Steel Shares and the demand for ordinary shares was very brood. Speculation is increasing and although prices do not show any material change as compared with last closing, indications are in favour of a further rapid upshot.

Tata Steel ordinary shares are very popular now and every operator interested in forward dealings has some business in this group. Prices look like going up and short sales are considered dangerous.

CEMENTS STEADY

Cement shares ruled fairly steady with sustained buying. It is understood that a certain section is control Indian Cements and with recent long liquidation, the technical situation is healthy and with any favourable development, prices will assume hardening tendency.

MILL SHARES DULL

Bombay Burmas met with increased selling pressure towards the close and prices declined about Rs. 9 as compared with last close. Fears of labour strike discouraged business in cotton Textile shares which fluctuated within a narrow range. Hydro Electric shares were neglected and displayed quiet tendency.

At the moment the market will be influenced by strike news which may result in some irregular price movements, but the main trend of prices is upward and purchases on all recessions are likely to be profitable.

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay April 21.

	Rs. as
100 Ahm. Advance	275
200 Bom. Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	703 12
250 Bradbury	80 0
100 Century	221 4
100 Central India	240 2
100 Colaba	72 8
100 Coorla	62 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-2-3
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	80 10
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	124 6
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	111 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, April 21

Bombay Dyeing 710 11 703
Century 227 21 23 221/4
Central India 243 42 243/2
Colaba 72
Kohinoor 126 127/8
New Great 113 115
Simplex 78 76
Swadeshi 186 85 88 82 183/2
Bundi 29/2 29
I Cement 413 8 7 10 405
T Steel Defd 232 27 33 32 36 230/10
T Steel ord 65/12 66/4 66/4 2 66
B Steam 187 185/10
B Burma 460 61 53 55 449/6
Tata Hydro 139/6
Andhra 1380 77 1375
Tram ord 141/9 141/14
Tata Power 1036 28 32 31 1030

100 Khatau	49	12
100 Kohinoor	127	8
250 Laxmi	712	8
100 Madhowji	4	0
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	511	4
250 Model	44	8
50 Mysore	90	0
200 New Great	115	0
100 Osmanshahi	N60	0
100 Phoenix	268	12
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	3050	
50 Simplex	76	4
100 Swadeshi	183	2
100 Swan	37	8
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1406	4
1,000 Western	758	12

BANKS

50-100 Baroda	90	0
25-50 Central	24	12
500 Imperial	1320	0
125/500 Imp. Conty.	336	4
50-100 India	105	0
5 Union	4	10

CEMENTS

10 Bundi	29	0
70 Gwalior	96	8
250 Indian	405	0
40 Katni Def.	1315	0
100 Katni Ord.	340	0
75 Okha	170	0
10 Punjab	18	2
100 Shahabad	325	0
70 United	90	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	11	2
1575 New India	30	8
200 Oriental	3915	0
10-100 Vulcan	7/0	

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1375	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	141	14
100 Bombay Suburban	133	12
10 Broach	10	0
100 Karachi	202	8
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	139	6
1000 Tata Power	1030	0

RAILWAYS

500 Ahm. Pranteji	806/4	
100 Amr. Patty	113	8
100 C. Province	82	0
100 Dhon Baramati	85	0
100 Gujarat	62	8
100 Mandra Bhon.	82	0
100 Pachora Jamner	78	0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4	
500 Tapti Valley	740	

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	18	
30 Tata Steel Def.	230/10	
75 Tata Steel Ord.	66	

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	192/8	
50 Belapur Sugar	216/4	
100 Bombay Steam	285/4	
100 Bombay Burma	449/6	
50 Bombay Burma Contry	160	0
850 Br B Petrol	2/9/6	
50 Bombay Telephone	88	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	117	8
100 Indian Radio Def.	552	8
100 Indian Radio Ord.	476	14
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	10-12	
30 Tata Construction	69	0
25 Tata Oil	17	14

PREF SHARES.

7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1226	4
6 per cent Bom. Steam N	270	0
7 per cent Bom Trams	79	4
5 per cent Central India	472	8
7 per cent Katni 1st	123	12
7 per cent Katni 2nd	136	4
7-1/2 per cent Punjab Cement	14	
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	123	12
7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power	1255	0
6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st	163/2	
7 1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd	134/12	
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	8
7 per cent Vishnu	650	0

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Over Rs. 1½ Crores

Bombay, April 21.

Gold valued at Rs. 1,58,72,448 including sovereigns of the value of Rs. 2,69,472, was shipped from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended April 21. The s.s. "City of Cairo" which sailed on April 14, carried bar gold worth Rs. 16,60,920 to Plymouth. The s.s. "Britannia" which sailed on April 18, carried bar gold valued at Rs. 27,468 to Liverpool The s.s. "President Van Buren" which sailed on April 20 carried bar gold of the value of Rs 80,62,907 out of which gold worth Rs. 28,52,326 was for New York via London and the rest for New York. The s.s. "Ranpura" which sailed for London on Saturday carried sovereigns worth Rs. 2,09,472 to London, option Paris, New York, Amsterdam via Marseilles; and bar gold of the value of Rs 59,11,681 out of which gold worth Rs. 8,98,286 was for London option Paris, New York, Rs. 4,46,864 for London option Paris New York; Rs. 17,43,549 for London, option Paris, New York, Amsterdam, via Marseilles; Rs 16,63,648 for New York via Marseilles and London and the rest for London

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 1,79,65,19,910.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.
Bombay, April 21

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	87/11
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	87/11/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	101/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	101/14/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	114/1-
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	114/12/6

TAXFREE

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	105-0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash	97/9
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash	100-6
4 per cent 1943 Cash	103-4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash	100-7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash	108-6
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash	107-4
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash	107-11
5 per cent 1935 Cash	102-13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash	107-14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash	104-13

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B I T 1974	97/8
4 per cent M Deb. 1974	97-4
5 per cent M Deb. 1959	107-12
6 per cent M Deb 1954	113/12
6 per cent K P T 1956	118/12
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108-0

Note:—Following easier London advices 3 1/2 per cent paper opened quiet to-day at Rs. 87/4/6 There was a fairly active demand and some short covering which improved prices to Rs. 87/12. At this level the market was quiet but firm.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishakh 8 1999
Muslim: Muharram 7, 1353
Parsi: Aven 18, 1303
Sunrise—6h. 15m.
Sunset—6h. 58m.
High Water—5-06, 18-34
Low Water—0.28, 11-13

Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeopathic) Convocation to distribute medals and diplomas, Blavatsky Lodge, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding 5 p.m.

MONDAY, April 23.

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency; Nomination of Candidates

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 24.

Safety First Association of India, 2nd annual general meeting, "Electric House," Colaba, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 25.

Moharrum: Public holiday: Banks closed.

THURSDAY, April 26.

Results of I. Com., B. Com., 1st M. B. B. S., and 2nd M. B. B. S. Examinations, University Bldgs., 2 p.m

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

BUDHA SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Felix Valyi, the well-known Hungarian Scholar and Orientalist, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m., (S.T.) The subject is 'The Significance of Buddhism to the Western Mind'.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A.F. (I) will play a select programme at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) from 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

"SAMMELAN DEBATING SOCIETY"

The "Sammelan Debating Societyy organised by the local "Marwadi Sammelan" will hold a public debate in the "Sammelan" Hall, Marwadi Hindi Library (175, Kalbadevi Road) to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) The subject for discussion is "Temple entry for the untouchables".

KARNATAK SANGH.

The Karnatak Sangh will be "at home" to Prof. R. V. Jahgirdar of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m.

RELIGION AND SOCIALISM.

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgaum Arya Samaj Pt. Dwijendranathji will deliver a public lecture on "Religion and Socialism".

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Baug (new Bhatwadi).

KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Laxmi Nagar (Khar) Residents' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) a. 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Pavilion.

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DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Crowd Roars". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

REGAL—"Narrow Corner" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

ROXY—"As Husbands Go" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Women in His Life" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Feet First" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.
To-day morning shows 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"Blood Money" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Tara Sundari". Time as usual

GLOBE—"Comedy of Errors" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual.

PALACE—"King Kong" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"Dancing Dynamite" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

KOHINOOR—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. A theatrical morning. "Masino Mako." Gujarati play by the Radio Artistes. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Concert Orchestra.

6-30 p.m. The V U B Quintet. Evening Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Empire Relay. 8-45 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. Radio Hints. (In Hindi.) 9-20 p.m. Light songs. By Master Jagannath. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news.
7-30 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. A religious service: address by Reverend Canon W. H. Rigg, D.D.
9-15 p.m. Time Signal from Greenwich. A summary of the week's news.
9-30 p.m. Organ recital.
10 p.m. Wireless Military Band.
11 p.m. Famous songs. Gramophone records.

S. K. PATHARE SOCIAL UNION.

Under the auspices of the above union a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) When Mr. G. H. Chowdary will speak on "Ancient Ashram System of Hindus".

CHINCHPOKALI ARYA SAMAJ.

To-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the weekly Satsang (when Havan, Sandhya and Geeta will be taken) in the Reading Room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh Bawla Bldgs. Kalachowki Road.

PARDE TILAK VIDYALAYA.

The annual gathering of Parde Tilak Vidyalaya Past Student's Association was held yesterday (Saturday) and it will be held again to-day (Sunday) till 8 a.m. at the Juhu bungalow near Mr. Ranis museum.

PATHE CINEMA.

Pathe Cinema will be closed until Friday 27th inst. for Repainting and Renovating purposes. Re-open on Saturday 28th with Maurice Chevalier in "The way to Love".

LECTURE ON QURAN.

Maulvi Mohammad Ali M. A. (Cantab) will deliver a public lecture today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Anjuman Islam Hall, Bori Bunder on the Teachings of Holy Quran with particular reference to the Life of Husain

NAYAR SAMAJ CO-OP. HOSTEL SOCIETY.

"The annual general meeting of The Nayar Samaj Hostel will be held to day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Hostel" Vincent Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Mystery of Dreams and Death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

GEETA PATHSHALA

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes on upanishads at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.) Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of The Young Friends' Union Cricket Club will be held at 'Shanti Nivas' opposite Charni Road Station, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

"The entries for the South Indian Association Volley Ball Tournament close to-day (Sunday) and entries must reach the Jt. Honorary Secretary before 10 a.m. Play will commence on Wednesday, the 25th instant.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Social Gathering of the Hindustani Residents' Association Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of the Dharam Shala of Gurmukhrai Sukhanand, Madhav Bagh (C.P. Tank).

Mr. Mukherji, President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference arrived in Bombay on Saturday and was given an enthusiastic reception and taken from the Victoria Terminus in a procession. Photo shows a view of the procession.

Mr. Rajan Mukherji, President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference which meets in Bombay to-day.

CHANGES IN MUNICIPAL ACT

Thana Board Welcomes Restriction On "Interested" Councillor

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 21.

The President of the Thana Municipality has forwarded to the Government, through the collector, the opinion of the Municipality asked for in connection with the three important changes contemplated in the Bombay Minor Municipalities Bill, which is likely to come before the Legislative Council at the time of the October Session.

As regards the penalty section for acting as councillor, when disqualified, the President is understood to have opined that there was no necessity of such a drastic provision in the Municipal Act If that provision was made, says the President, it would be necessary to prescribe the agency that should take the initiative and set the machinery of law in motion and many other details of unpleasant nature

"INTERESTED" COUNCILLORS

With reference to voting on or taking part in the discussion of any question by a councillor, who is "interested", the President says that in the interests of the municipal government there is a necessity of a provision of such a salutary nature in the municipal Acts and suggests that such provision should be made both in the Bombay District Municipalities Act and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

Giving opinion as regards the contemplated change in the provision for the removal of president or vice-president, the Thana Municipal President states that section 23 (7) in the Bombay Dismunicipal body itself. A proviso, however should be added to both the sections on the following lines:—

"If a motion for the removal of the President is defeated or proves abortive for want of requisite number of votes to support it, no fresh motion for the like purpose shall be allowed to be moved within a period of one year from the date on which such first motion is disposed of".

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Convocation of the first successful batch for the M.D.M.S (Homoeo.) Diploma of the Post Graduate Medical College (Homoeo.) Dadar, Bombay, will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Balavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BASSEIN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Prize distribution of the R. P. Vagh High School Bassein will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli will preside and distribute prizes.

LOHANA SNATAK MANDAL.

The terminal meeting and social gathering of the members of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Kanbai's Wadi, Kondawadi.

Owners Plans To Meet General Strike

Mills To Be Run On Sunday & Closed On Monday, But Labour Leaders Optimistic

In the "War", that was expected to begin on Monday between the workers and the millowners, the first shot has been fired by the latter, who, as a tactical step are proposing to run some of the mills on Sunday and close them down on Monday.

In view of this move of the millowners the General Strike will start on April 24, and not on April 23.

STRIKE PROSPECTS.

Discussing the prospects of the General Strike, a prominent labour leader informed a "Chronicle" representative, that as the decision to go on a General Strike was taken by the workers themselves, and also looking to the present state of the workers' mind, the strike was bound to be a success resulting in the millowners conceding to the workers demands.

LEADERS OPTIMISTIC.

The leaders are optimistic about the ultimate result of the General Strike though they cannot at present say as to how long the strike would continue. They are aware of the possibility of all the leaders being arrested before the General Strike starts and still, they maintain the strike would continue.

LOCAL COMMITTEES.

Several small Committees had already been formed at various centres who would carry on the work, whether the leaders were there or not.

One of the labour leaders said the strike would be a unique success.

Besides the local committees many outside labour leaders are expected to come to the help of the Bombay Textile workers if all the leaders are arrested.

Though the Strike Committee is not very strong financially, they are confident to carry on for about a month by which time they expect financial help, not only from other parts of the country but from Europe also.

GENERAL STRIKE PROPAGANDA

Hugh Meeting At Lalbagh

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League and the Lal Bavta Girni Kamgar Union, a meeting of the Textile Workers was held at Lal Baug with Mr. Bhogle in the Chair.

There was a gathering of over 5,000 workers at the meeting. Messrs. Deshpande, Patkar, Bhayyaji. Ajaya Ghose and others addressed the meeting.

Speaker after speaker explained to the Workers the need for a strong organisation to meet the offensive of the owners.

Mr. Randive, Secretary of the Joint Strike Committee had been arrested and the handbills printed by the Joint Strike Committee had been seized before they were out.

The speakers urged on the workers to strengthen the Chawl Committees. Only the strength of the workers was going to bring them victory.

A resolution condemning the arrest of Randive, and the sentence of 2-1/2 year's on Sjt. P. C. Joshi, and also the seizure of handbills, was unanimously passed.

LABOUR LEADER RELEASED ON BAIL

Has To Give Undertaking That He Will Not Make Speeches

B. T. Ranadive, a Bombay Labour Leader and Secretary of the (Red) Girni Kamgar Union, who was arrested on Friday evening by Rao Saheb Patwardhan of the Labour Branch of the Bombay City Police, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday morning at the Esplanade Police Court.

The accused was charged under section 124 A for delivering a speech at Chowpatty on March 24 at the meeting of the unemployed Workers Day which was alleged to be seditious.

Mr. A. R. Gadkari on behalf of the accused applied for bail.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 1.000 of which Rs. 300 was to be deposited in cash. Further hearing of the case was fixed to April 27, and the accused was directed to give an undertaking not to take part in any meetings advocating a General Strike.

B. J. PARSI CHARITY INSTITUTE

Secretary's Appeal For Increased Grant

On Saturday evening Mr. V. N. Chandravarkar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University presided and gave away the prizes at the Silver Jubilee celebration of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charity Institute, Premises at Charni Road.

The Secretary pointed out that the institution catered for the needs of the most needy section of the Parsi community. Very few of the pupils were paying fees and free text books, as well as medical care were provided.

However as the finances of the institution were rather strained many improvements could not be introduced and he appealed to Mr. Chandravarkar to intercede on its behalf and get the present Government grant of Rs. 6,800 increased. An appeal was also made to the public for donations.

Mr. Jinnah

Mr. Jinnah fell seriously ill on Friday with heart attack. On Saturday evening he took a turn for the better.

Sjt RAJNI MUKERJI IN BOMBAY

Open Session Of B. P. T. U. Conference Meets To-day

Sjt. Rajani Mukherji, the President-elect of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference who arrived by Calcutta Mail was received at Victoria Terminus by the representatives of Bombay Unions and Labour leaders.

The Subjects Committee met at 4-30 p.m. in the G.I.P. Rly. Workers' Union Office. About 50 delegates representing all most all the Union in Bombay affiliated to the A.I.T.U.C. were present. Resolutions, rejecting the White Paper, natonalisation of Indian industries, supporting textile workers' General Strike. demand for release of all political prisoners, and several other local grievances of individual unions were passed.

The Subject Committee meeting is adjourned till 3 p.m. today (Sunday).

The open session which was announced to be held at 4 p.m. will be held at 5-30 p.m. to-day at Ganesh Maidan for the mills being usually working

"SAGHAR" NIZAMI IN BOMBAY

Urdu Poet Entertained

A delightful function was held on Friday evening at Mrs. Sarojini's room at the Taj Mahal Hotel when Poet "Saghar" Nizami was the guest of the evening. About 25 persons attended among whom were Mr. Felix Wylie, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Dr. Rawley, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Karimbhai, Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Messrs. Usman Sobani, S. A. Brelvi, M. M. Killedar. Muhammad Sulaiman Mitha Maulavi Muhammad Ali Mrs. Millett, Messrs. A. T. Maskati, A. K. Shaikh, Dost Muhammad, Mansukhlal Tarwala, M. G. Piti Muhammad Ali "Pagal" and others.

After light refreshments were served, Mr. Saghar was requested to recite some of his poems. The poems recited by him were of national and religious character, while some were of descriptive nature. In all he recited about half-a-dozen poems and all of them were highly appreciated by all those present. The poems entitled "Bhikaran" and "Pujaran" which had won the hearts of the Bombay public when recited for the first time in Bombay at the Bazm-e-Khiyal "Moshaira" held last year made a profound impression on all. Two poems depicting the character of Hazrat Imam Husain and expounding the philosophy underlying his great martyrdom, were splendid. Another poem entitled "Mo'ahida" in which the poet takes a vow to serve the cause of the country under the most trying circumstances. was highly appreciated.

At the end Mr. Z. A. Barni made a short speech in Urdu explaining the purpose of the gathering and dwelling on the main features of Mr. Saghar's poetry.

The guests who consisted of Hindus, Musalmans, Parsis and Europeans, dispersed at about 8 p.m. fully satisfied that they heard something that was best in Urdu poetry.

GLOOMY FUTURE FOR TOLL CONTRACTOR

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, April 21.

A gloomy future is visualised by the toll contractor Haji Abdul Satar Khan, who has taken for Rs. 48,000 the right from the Government to levy tolls on the provincial road traffic at the Ghatkopar bar for a year ending March 31, 1935, in view of the present inadequate returns, which are likely to be still less with the dwindling of the traffic in the monsoon.

At the top of this, the contractor is faced with several cases of default, for the recovery of which payment he will have to take legal steps against a good number of defaulters in case no settlement is reached.

ACCUSED FOUND NOT GUILTY OF ROBBERY

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, April 21.

Judgment was reserved yesterday to Monday next by Mr. B. K. Dalvi, the Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana, in the case in which Devji Nana Patil stands his trial on charges of robbery with a deadly weapon and causing grievous hurt to Ganu Kana Patil, a milkman. The accused was committed to sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Palghar.

Summing-up over, the Jury, after full deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty of charges under sections 392 and 397 I. P. C. As assessors, they, however, found him guilty of the alternative charge under section 325 I. P. C. of causing grievous hurt.

PROVINCIAL T. U. C.

The Provincial Trades Union Conference will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Gandesh Maidan Lalbaugh, Parel.
Mr. Rajini Mukherjee from Bengal will preside.

VILE PARLE SAHITYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Sahitya Sabha a public meeting will be held in the Liberty Lodge today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Snehrashmi and Mr Umashanker Joshi will read their Poems.

BOMBAY FLYING CLUB'S
BIG ANNUAL
FLYING GYMKHANA
will take place on
SUNDAY the 22nd at 4-30 p.m.
at
JUHU AERODROME
in the presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR of Bombay.
Aerobatics with Smoke
Inverted Flying.
Locked Formation Flying and 14 other items
Cramped with Thrills.
Entrance Rs. 3, Re. 1 and 4 annas.
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Children under 14 half price.
Trains leave Churchgate Station every 15 minutes.

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10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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The King of Comedians
IN
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ONE OF HIS BEST COMEDIES
DON'T MISS IT!
NOTICE:----
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GRAND RE-OPENING SATURDAY, 28th APRIL
MAURICE CHEVALIER
IN HIS LATEST & BEST
"THE WAY TO LOVE"
You Can Book Your Seats Now
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"THE MYSTERY OF DREAMS AND DEATH"
What are dreams and how to interpret them? Do the Dead return in our Dreams?
Sunday, April 22nd, 6-15 p.m.
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Assembly Adjourns "Sine Die"

Road Development Resolution Passed

'ndia's Economic Planning Depends Largelv On Development Of Communications

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Every member of the Assembly now in Delhi turned up early to be in time to hear the President making the announcement on behalf of the Governor-General regarding elections to the Assembly by the end of this year.

After the question hour the President read to the House the statement from the Governor-General.

Sir Harisingh Gour asked what would be the duration of the Simla session.

Sir B. L. Mitter (Leader of the House) replied:—"According to the present estimate, the business will last about six weeks, unless Dr. Ziauddin keeps us longer." (laughter).

ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

Sir Frank Noyce apologised for moving the lengthy resolution, regarding road devleopment. If the House accepted the resolution, he said, it would make a valuable contribution towards the economic planning of India, for it depended largely on the development of communications on a sound and ordered basis. This resolution would also enable Provincial Governments to go ahead with their programmes confidently. The case of Assam being different special attention had been paid in the proposals to that Province.

Concluding he said that "Roads" was a provincial subject, and the road development fund could he successfully administered by goodwill between Local and Central Governments. So far as the latter was concerned goodwill and co-operation would be readily forthcoming.

Dr. Ziauddin moved five amendments, but refrained from alluding to anv one of these in his speech, in the course which, he dwelt on the necessity of maintaining good roads

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh appreciated Government's resolve as indicated in the resolution, to devote a part of the road fund to the development of civil aviation and hoped that the claims of Indians for training in aviation would be always kept in view. He urged that sufficient money from the fund be spent in Bihar.

"INEQUITABLE DIVISION."

Abdul Matin Choudhry said that the last resolution divided the fund inequitably among the Provinces, and to that extent the present resolution was most welcome, and he hoped that Assam would now receive better treatment.

Abdul Matin Chaudhry suggested that this proposal be modified so that no Province should get less than a 7 1/2 per cent share. Five million acres in Assam were awaiting colonization through transport and Assam, with half the area of Madras had only 600 miles of metalled roads compared to Madras' 22,000 miles.

Mr. Morgan supported the resolution, and said there was no reason why there should not be complete co-ordination between the Provinces and the Centre. He had been studying personally for sometime the problem of Assam and its peculiar position, and unless the problem of India was taken as a whole, Assam would not be in a better position than to-day.

The problem in Assam was to bring transport into connection with the two main arteries. He referred to experiments in soil stabilization, which were promising success. If these happened, it would revolutionise the whole idea of road development and the difficulties caused by want of metal would be overcome.

THREE AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy, while welcoming the resolution as an improvement on the existing position, felt that it still promoted the policy of developing trunk roads instead of rural communications. He quoted from the Mitchell report and the Jayakar report in support of his view.

He moved an amendment urging that the amount allotted to the Provinces be earmarked for giving grants to the Local Boards for spending on rural communications, and further moved that the Central Government should retain only 10 per cent of the total proceeds instead of 15 per cent proposed in the resolution.

Mr. Sukhraj Roy moved an amendment enhancing to 16 per cent the annual contribution to the Central Reserve and laying down that funds distributed to the Provinces on the basis of area, population and the stage of development reached by each unit.

Sir Leslie Hudson moved an amendment to the effect that the percentage retained in the Central Reserve should be subject to revision by the Central Legislature at the expiry of three years.

Mr. S. C. Mitra complained that in one respect the resolution did not improve upon the last resolution. The last resolution laid down that the Local Governments would spend their funds on inter-district and local roads, while the Central Government looked after big roads; but now Local Governments would be permitted to spend their money on any roads without keeping in view the real purpose of the tax.

NO FAVOURITISM, PLEASE

Mr. Yamin Khan wanted no favouritism shown to any Province at the expense of other Provinces in the distribution of the road fund and asked Government to see that Provinces spent the money properly.

Mr. Mudaliar vehemently opposed the demand of Abdul Matin Chaudhry for special consideration to Assam. Assam had no right to be placed on a parity with other Provinces in the matter of roads without bearing the brunt of equally high taxation. The speaker had motored on the Gauhati-Shillong road which he thought was better than any other road in any of the Provinces except N.W.F.P., and yet there was no toll station on it.

Mr. Mudaliar warned those who were wanting separate Provinces that they could not have it both ways—separation and subsidies for roads. That was why the speaker had been urging the early establishment of the Federal Government, as then would cease "Mahapism" which enabled somebody's money being spent for someone else.

Mr. Ghuznavi emphasised the necessity of paying attention first to trunk roads and then to village roads.

Sir Abdur Rahim hoped that the resolution would substantially help Bengal in improving her roads.

Raja Bahadur Krishnamachariar supported the resolution only for one reason, namely, that it would also improve rural roads, thereby enabling villagers to reduce the cost of carrying their products to the market.

A PLEASANT CONTRAST.

Sir Frank Noyce replying on the debate appreciated the attitude of the House towards the resolution. The attitude, he said, was a pleasant contrast to what had happened to a similar resolution five years ago. He assured Dr. Ziauddin that a provision existed in the resolution to ensure that money was properly spent by the Provinces. He informed Mr. Reddi that clause 8 of the resolution implied special consideration of agricultural feeder roads; but the initiative in selecting roads for development rested with Local Governments, and it would be unjust to utilise money available for road development for special classes of road.

The question of keeping 15 per cent of the fund in the Central Reserve was most controversial. The resolution of Sir Leslie Hudson could not be accepted, as the speaker could not bind his successor in the matter, but he was prepared to agree to a revision of the question in three years in consultation with Local Governments and the standing advisory Committee. He asked Sir Leslie Hudson to withdraw the amendment. (Sir Leslie Hudson nodded assent).

NO PROVISION FOR LOANS.

Sir Frank Noyce informed Mr. Mitra that a provision for enabling Local Governments to take loans for maintaining roads had been deliberately left out, as Government wanted the fund to be used for development and not for maintenance. Concluding he assured members from Assam and Bihar that the needs of these Provinces had been kept in mind.

All amendments were rejected or withdrawn and the resolution was passed.

The House adjourned "sine dies and the Standing Advisory ments and the Standing Advisory die."—A. P

NAGINI DEVI REACHES NEW YORK

Nagini devi (Nila Cram Cook) with her son, Serios Cram, on arrival in New York. (See article on page 9).

MUSLIMS AND THANA DISTRICT BOARD

Complain Of Lack Of Education Facilities

Mr. A. K. S. M. Faquih, acting Joint Hon. Secretary of the Konkan Muslim Education Society, of Thana District writes:—

I shall be thankful to you if you will be kind enough to publish the following few lines in your esteemed paper and oblige.

It is a great pleasure to read in to-day's "Bombay Chronicle" that a meeting has been convened by the District School Board Thana to consider some problem regarding the difficulties coming in the way of Muslim students' education.

Sir, I may be pardoned if I accuse the District School Board Thana of apathy towards Muslim education in the District, and that, too, from those members who are proud to call themselves Swarajist.

It is a pity that in the last District Board Election a Muslim member who always adhered to Nationalist views and who had been for a long time fighting in the camp of Swaraj party, was left out when he stood for the School Board election; nay, it is wonder that the member of the District Local Board who was elected by an overwhelming majority of the Muslims of this District, for the District Local Board also failed in securing the votes of those who always called themselves Nationalist.

It will not be out of place here to put forward some grievances about which the Muslims of Bhiwandi sent a petition to the Director of Public Instruction on 25th October 1932 which states": The present local authority, i. e., the District School Board Thana, is utterly negligent. The lower primary classes now kept so steady that since the days of their management not a single class above the fourth standard is maintained and encouraged. The rule of minimum and maximum number of the students for each class is applied indiscriminately in the case of Urdu schools. When the number of students do improve the seating accommodation is not sufficiently provided for within reasonable time; with the consequences that the teachers do not try to improve their number even if they can. The number of trained teachers in the Urdu schools is so small that it is no wonder that the rapid progress of our boys is checked at different stages of the primary education. It is interesting to know that there are 4 trained teachers out of a number of 12 in all Urdu schools in Bhiwndi whereas the Marathi schools have got more than half of the teachers trained and well experienced."

"When the present Local authorities approve registration of the private schools of the area they are invariably unsympathatic and reluctant. Unnecessary correspondance is carried on and ultimately a negative reply is given. Inspite of repeated advance for infant classes in different localities the local authority has paid no heed."

Thanks to the Muslim leaders of the District that from 1927 they are themselves trying to improve Muslim education in the District. Their selfless efforts have resulted in the establishment of an Anglo-Urdu High School in Bhiwndi. In that connection it will be interesting to see the negligence of the School Board, in the cause of Muslim education. In the deed made by Byramjee Jeejeebhoy it is clearly stated that the building of Bhiwndi School No. 1 is to be utilised for a high School if there is any in Bhiwndi. As the above School is in possession of School Board Thana The Hon.joint secretary of the Konkan Muslim Education Society District Thana had written to the School Board in his letter dated 24th November 1933 requesting the Chairman of te School Board to send a copy of the endowment deed concerning the Vernacular School No. 1 Bhiwndi's building; the reply is "The endowment deed of Bhiwndi No. 1 School is not traceable in this office; and hence no copy can be supplied as requested." Again the Hon. Joint Secretary, Mr. Mohamed Husein Madoo, in his letter dated 29th December 1933 had stated as follows:— "During my tenure of the District Local Board's membership I had an occasion to peruse the deed in question. I am definately sure that the same contains provision that the building of Bhiwndi School No. 1 was to be utilized for a High School if there was any in Bhiwndi. In the light of your letter referred to above it may be safely persumed that the provision stands there And I should like to know if you have anything to say to the contrary." It is nearly four months since the last letter was sent to the School Board and it is a wonder that no reply has been received as yet nor even the acknowledgement of the letter.

Sir, now the Chairman of the School Board has woke-up from a long sound sleep of four years to consider the backwardness of the Muslim education in the District. On the eve of a fresh election he wants to show a great sympathy and some work in the cause of Muslim education to win the favour of some Muslim leaders, and after that perhaps nothing will be done to redress the grievances of Muslims of the District.

However, if he really means to help the Muslims of his district in the cause of education, let us see what he can do in the next six months i.e. upto new election.

I will touch only two points of the letter which the Chairman of the School Board, has addressed to Muslim leaders of the District.

(1) Why Muslim students cannot go further after the IV vernacular examination? and what steps can be taken to avoid it?

(2) What should be done in the case of Muslim girls' education and is it necessary to take a separate examination of the girls?

(1) In the case of Marathi education the School Board has provided upto Vernacular Final after fourth standard with joint English classes whereas in Urdu Schools it is not. The Muslim student after passing his vernacular fourth standard, naturally wants to learn English as there is no provision in the Urdu Schools he has to leave the School; and for this negligence of School Board the poor Muslims are suffering enormously. Why the School Board does not give the same facility to the Muslim students as they are doing in the case of Hindu students?

(2) As regards the Muslim Girls' education there is no sufficient staff in the Urdu Girls' Schools. The lady teachers have not passed even their Vernacular Final whereas for the Hindu Girls' School the trained lady teachers are provided. It is wonderful to see that the School Board which is managing the schools of the whole District, has not a single lady Superintendent for the girls' examination.

I hope Sir, whatever I have stated in the above lines may not be considered as something coming from bigoted communalist. Let me assure your readers that I am a staunch Nationalist, I have written this only to show up the communalist mentalities of those who always boast of their Nationalism. I do not mean to hurt anybody's feelings nor do I want education on communal lines. I have simply stated these facts merely to place before the public the true state of affairs.—

JARDINE DEPARTS FOR ENGLAND

Sorry To Leave India Where He Was Smothered With Kindness

D R. Jardine, captain of the M C C, team left for England by the s.s. "Ranpura." In an exclusive interview with the Associated Press he said "Like every member of the M. C. C. I am indeed sorry to be leaving India where we encountered kindness and hospitality second to none, without exception.

It is quite correct that I have no desire or intention of playing cricket against Australia."

Jardine did not discuss his shooting expedition in India beyond agreeing that it had been an enjoyable one. He contradicted the report that he was to go shooting in Somaliland, and said he had no intention go shooting in that country.—A. P.

COLOMBO FAVOURITE FOR DERBY

Price Contracts After Recent Victory

LONDON, April 20.

The following is the callover on the Derby:

6 to 4 against COLOMBO (Offered) 7 to 4 Taken.

100 to 12 against MEDIEVAL KNIGHT (Offered) 9 to 1 Taken.

10 to 1 against UMIDWAR (Taken and Offered)

100 to 7 against MASTER VERE

100 to 6 against LOZINGARO.

22 to 1 against WINDSOR LAD. (Offered).—Reuter's Special.

DISCUS THROWING RECORD

An Achilles team beat Dulwich College, under handicap, at Dulwich in mail week by 24 points to 21. During an exhibition of Discus Throwing, D. B. Bell (Olympic and Cambridge) beat the official record of 135ft. 6 3/4in. made by K. H. Pridie, at Bristol, in 1931, with throws of 141ft. 8in. and 138ft. 10in.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

LONDON, April 20.

In the Professional Billiards match at the close of the game the scores were:—

DAVIS (in play) 7,589.

NEWMAN 6,784.—Reuter.

CRIME, TO CREATE EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT OF PROSECUTION

Baroda High Court Awards "Benefit Of Doubt" To Wife In Murder Case Appeal And Orders Release

BARODA, April 21.

Decision was given by the Baroda High Court Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Motilal Desai and Mr. Justice V. N. Patker of the appellate side in an appeal preferred by Bai Bhuli against the decision of the Sessions Judge Navsari convicting her for murder of her husband by administering poison in his food and sentencing her to life imprisonment.

Another accused Chhita Harkha tried for the same offence was acquitted by the Sessions Judge and the police had appealed to quash this acquittal decision. The case was also referred by the Sessions Judge for confirmation of sentence to Bai Bhuli.

ARSENIC POISONING.

It was alleged by the prosecution that Bai Bhuli who was in illicit intimacy with Chhita Harkha had conspired to cause the death of her husband Ambaidas by administering arsenic procured by Chhita in the food. On June 3, last, Ambaidas after taking his meals was taken ill and died the next day with the symptoms of arsenic poisoning.

In deciding the appeal, their lordships concurred with the decision of the Lower Court as far as Chhita Harkha was concerned.

BENEFIT OF DOUBT.

With regard to Bai Bhuli they held that in the absence of any direct evidence the circumstantial evidence was not sufficient to convict the accused. They therefore rejected the acquittal appeal as well as the reference but accepted the appeal of Bai Bhuli, gave her the benefit of doubt and ordered her release.

In the course of their judgment their lordships pointed out that the prosecution was not fair to the accused and reminded the investigator that to find out evidence was his duty but to create evidence in support of the prosecution theory was a crime.—United Press.

ELDERS AND TEXTILE BILL

Third Reading Passed Without Any Discussion

NEW DELHI, April 21.

Before the Council of State resumed further consideration of the Textile Protction Bill, Sir Fazli Hussain told M. Vellingiri Gounder that according to rough estimates the cost of repairing the damage to the buildings at Pusa due to the earthquake, would be seven lakhs. No crops and agricultural lands were damaged.

As regards Government aid to the Behari employees of the Pusa Institute who had sustained loss, Sir Fazli Hussain informed the House that four had been given advances from their deposits in the General Provident Fund. One hundred and five employees had applied for advances of three months salaries and each of them was under consideration.

Mr. Miller, Mr. Narain Swamy Chetty and Mr. J. C. Banerji have been elected to the Roads Standing Committee. Mr. J. C. Banerji has also been elected to stand for the Emigration Committee vice Sir Kumar Reddi.

TEXTILE BILL.

Mr. Hossain Imam continued his speech on the Textile Protection Bill. He wanted the handloom weaver to be given greater aid than was proposed by Government.

Sir N. Choksy supported the motion for consideration.

Mr. Stewart, Commerce Secretary, in a brief speech replied to various points raised during the discussion.

The motion for consideration was adopted.

FATE OF AMENDMENT.

Though there were 11 amendments, only 3 were moved.

Mr. Hossain Imam moved the first regarding cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread.

After Mr. Stewart's reply the amendment was lost.

The two remaining amendments, one by Mr. Ramsarandas and the other by Mr. Hossain Imam were withdrawn.

The third reading of the Bill was passed without any discussion.

Mr. Mitchell, Industries Secretary, moved the lengthy resolution regarding roads, which had already been adopted by the Assembly on Sir Frank Noyce's motion.

After a short discussion the resolution was passed and the house adjourned till Thursday 26th instant.—A. P.

CARS FROM STATES IN BRITISH TERRITORY

Plea For Reciprocal Treatment

NEW DELHI, April 21.

At question time in the Assembly Mr. Harbilas Sarda asked if cars coming to the British Territory from the Indian States were subjected to any restrictions, if not would Government secure reciprocal treatment from the State authorities concerned.

Sir Harry Haig replied that the general conditions under which cars were brought temporarily into British India from States were prescribed in a notification of July 6, 1916. Certain local Governments had framed rules under the Motor Vehicles Act making provision for reciprocity with the Indian States in the matter of licensing and registration.—A.P.

At a meeting of the Baroda State People's Progressive Society, it was decided to consider questions relating to the Baroda University and Public Services in Baroda State.

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Goering Says Death Penalty Has Checked Crime

No Mercy Will Be Shown To Communists As Long As Nazis Are In Power

BERLIN, April 20.

Seated in his study decorated with an enormous Swastika on the wall, clad in white flannels and beaming with smiles General Goering gave a long exclusive interview to Reuter in which he frankly discussed domestic and foreign affairs.

He emphasised his liking for England, but complained he was always represented in the English press as a bloodthirsty pig.

"If somebody kills a man he must be killed otherwise he does further damage. Since the death penalty had been reinforced in Germany the percentage of murders and crimes had dropped enormously.

Goering regarded the position of his country as completely consolidated but the Government's programme would take years to carry out. Communism had been overcome, but it still was dangerous and could not be destroyed as long as it existed in other countries.

Communists had recently increased their activities as a result of the mildness of punishment now meted out in Concentration Camps, and I have decided to issue new draconic measures to counter it. There are now six or seven thousand prisoners in the Concentration Camps mostly Communists.

There is no question of the release of Torglar and Thaelman, and other leaders as a trial for high treason was pending, but Torgler is not having a bad time in prison as long since he had abandoned communism.

Asked whether the Government with 99 per cent. of the country behind it, could not afford to be merciful, Goering said if one per cent., revolts unchecked it immediately begins propaganda and nibbles at the ninety-nine per cent.—Reuter.

AMNESTY FOR POLITICALS IN SPAIN

Decision Causes Free Fight In Cortes Among Opponents Of Measure

MADRID, April 20.

A general amnesty for political prisoners has been voted by the Cortes. This will liberate General Sanjurjo and many others implicated in the Monarchist revolt and the de Rivera dictatorship.

The decision has caused anger among ultra republicans and socialists, and remitted in a free fight in the Cortes lasting for ten minutes, when bottles were thrown in the scuffles and kicks and blows exchanged promiscuously.

One member was cut by broken glass.—Reuter.

Official And Social

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. H. Wilberforce-Bell arrived at Government House on Friday.

Lieut: General W.H. Bartholomew, the Chief of Phaltan, Her Excellency Madame Shevket, Mademoiselle Shevket and Monsieur Vehvi Lehiv lunched at Government House on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Central Bank of India on Friday.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund now totals Rs. 48,90,784-7 and 10 dollars.

His Majesty the King Emperor has appointed Mr. Asoka Kumar Roy, as Advocate-General of Bengal.

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF KING CAROL

Lt: Col. Precup Denies Charges Before Military Court

BUCHAREST, April 20.

The explanation that they had held secret meetings for the purpose of protecting the King against his political enemies was given by Lt.-Col. Precup, who with seven other regular army officers and five civil servants faced a Military Court, charged with an attempt to assassinate King Carol on the night of April 7 when the King was about to attend mid-night Church Service.

Precup who denied the charges related as proof his loyalty and how he worked for the King's return from exile.

Lt.-Col. Precup was King Carol's pilot on the last lap of his air journey from Paris when he returned to Bucharest in June 1930. —Reuter.

PARIS CALMS DOWN AFTER CLASH

Foreigners Who Participated In Riot Will Be Expelled

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, April 20.

Determination to show force on the part of the authorities appears to have produced an effect, and the situation which looked full of unpleasant possibilities has so improved that half the police were withdrawn early this evening.

Abou 1,000 people were detained as a result of the clashes, and all the foreigners who participated in the demonstration will be expelled.

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EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT

Lahore Judge Admits Appeal Of Accused In Mall Road Bomb Case

LAHORE, April 20.

"The recovery is genuine and the police officers acted with commendable vigilance when they stopped the tonga and recovered the container (of bombs) and arrested the occupants but this alone is insufficient to prove the guilt of the appellant." With this observation Justice Agha Hyder of the Lahore High Court accepted the appeal of Kuldipchand, one of the four accused in the Mall Road Bomb case and acquitted him.

On October 29th the C. I. D. and the local police officers stopped a tonga in the night on the Mall Road, Lahore's most important thoroughfare, and recovered from the tonga a box which it was alleged contained an electric bomb of a dangerous type. The occupants of the tonga, Moolraj and Kuldipchand, were arrested as also the informant Loharimal, who was riding a bicydle beside the tonga.

ANOTHER YOUTH ARRESTED.

Subsequently another youth was arrested. According to the police the bomb was being carried to be buried in the canal bank to be dug up later and used in the Montgomery Hall where Europeans gather. Following the trial by the Additional District Magistrate all the four accused were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, Kuldipchand getting two years' rigorous. The latter appealed and was acquitted to-day. His Lordship in the course of judgment added that there could not be any doubt that Loharimal was acting in concert with the police and was desirous of implicating Kuldipchand for reasons best known to himself.

It was easy enough for him, therefore, to smuggle this innocent looking tin box into a tonga in which Kuldipchand with others happened to be sitting.—A.P.

CRITICISM OF INDIAN OFFICIALS DEPRECATED

LONDON, April 20.

After a speech by Lord Winterton deprecating the criticism of officials in India and urging the suspension of discussion until the report of the Select Committtee had been published, the meeting of the Shoreham Conservative Association agreed to shelve the resolution welcoming Mr. Baldwin's pledge to consult the Conservative Party before legislation on the Select Committee's report had been framed, and regretting the Government's apparent acquiescence of the premature declarations made by highly placed officials in India, which would suggest that Parliament as practically committed already to a definite Indian policy.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN BUSINESS IMPROVES

Goods Traffic On Railways Shows Increase

NEW YORK, April 21.

Business in the United States is showing fresh signs of improvement, according to the reports of economic analysts. Goods traffic of the Railways has increased by 17 per cent. for the week ending April 14, compared with the same period in 1933.

Increases were also noted in the retail and wholesale markets, while the tinplate ald milling industry reported a new high level for the year.

Another bright spot is seen in the restoration of paycuts in several large concerns.—Reuter.

DIRECT LOANS TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY

Roosevelt Approves Of Black-Glass Plan

WASHINGTON, April 20.

President Roosevelt has approved of the Black-Glass plan for direct loans to the industry by the Federal Reserve Banks.

Industrial Advisory Committees will be established in each Feleral Reserve District to advise on prospective loans, which will be limited to a period of five years.

Representative Black and Senator Glass have been authorised to push the legislation through the Congress.—Reuter.

A Calcutta mtssage states that the Governor-General-in-Council recognises the appointment of Mr. Yoshio Sugita as Consul for Japan at Calcuta.

TWO ARMED DACOITIES

Inmates Assaulted And Villagers Fired On After Looting

CALCUTTA, April 21.

An armed dacoity in which firearms were freely used by the dacoits and 14 persons were wounded was committed in Mukterkadi in Comilla District.

The desperadoes, it is stated, forced their entry into house of Mr. Ramcharanath and tied his wife and son to the pillars. On an alarm being raised the neighbours ran to the rescue of the inmates of the house, but the dacoits held them at bay by opening fire at them. There was panic which was followed by a stampede.

VILLAGERS FIRED ON.

Taking advantage of this the dacoits chased the villagers continuously firing at them. Fourteen villagers have been admitted into the Chandpur Hospital with gun shot wounds.

The dacoits escaped after ransacking the entire house and taking cash and valuables.

ANOTHER DACOITY.

Another dacoity is reported from another village in the same district where forty men armed with guns and swords raided a house, destroyed valuable documents and looted property. Men and women were assaulted and two persons have been admitted into hospital in a precarious condition.—A.P.

ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION

To Be Opened By Karachi Mayor

The All-India Khadi Exhibition organized jointly by the All-India Spinners' Association (Bombay Branch) and the Bombay Swadeshi League, will be opened on the afternoon of Saturday, April 28, by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Mayor of Karachi.

STOP PRESS

DULWICH BEAT LEYTON

LONDON, April 21.

At Westham, in the English Amateur Cup Final Match, Dulwich Hamlet beat Leyton, by two goals to one.—Reuter

COLONY FOR 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

GAUHATI, April 21.

Gandhiji passed Gauhati this evening, on his way to Muzaffarpur, where he opens a colony for earthquake sufferers built by the Servants of India Society to be called "Gokhalepuri."

He resumes his Harijan tour from Arrah on the 25th. He was accorded a rousing reception at every station by crowds of people, including hill tribes, some of whom are still in a primitive state of civilisation

Addressing a gathering from the third-class compartment in which he was travelling Gandhiji appealed for funds and was rewarded by enthusiastic response, his listeners dropping their contributions into the bag held by Miss Slade.—A.P.

SMUGGLERS ARRESTED

ISTANBUL, April 21.

Forty-eight armed men alleged to be smugglers, with 30 horses and 500,000 Turkish pounds worth of contraband goods have been arrested on Turko-syrian frontier. Five of the gang were killed in an encounter with Turkish guards.—Reuter's Special.

JINNAH & JAYAKAR

Bombay, April 21.

Mr. Jinnah, who had arranged to sail for England on the 23rd April on a private visit took suddenly ill yesterday and has decided to cancel his departure for England on that date. Latest inquiries, however, show that Mr. Jinnih is better now.

It is not likely that Mr. Jayakar will sail for England on the 23rd April as originally arranged. Eleventh hour change in his programme has been necessitated by the serious illness of his mother.—A.P.

SENATOR KING ON SILVER LEGISLATION

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Senator King before entering the White House declared the delegation has planned to tell President Roosevelt that silver legislation this session "Imperative for the revival of business, settlement of debt problem and providing a necessary circulating medium." He said the Silver Committee would meet again, probably on Monday, determine its policy after learning the President's attitude.—Reuter's Special.

SCOTTISH CUP MATCH RESULT

Rangers Beat St. Mirren By 5 Goals To Nil

LONDON, April 21.

In the Scottish Cup, the Rangers beat St. Mirren by five goals to nil, after leading by two goals to nil at half time.—Reuter.

Another Drawn Game In Chess Championship

(Special Cable.)

FREIBURG-im-BREISGAU, April 21.

The seventh game in the Chess Championship was drawn after 17 moves.

10 INJURED IN BUS ACCIDENT

RANGOON, April 21.

Ten persons including three Poongyis, the driver and a woman were injured yesterday when a bus accident occurred on the Lower Kemmendine Road.

The driver while trying to avoid knocking down a man who had alighted from a tram car swerved with the result the bus collided with an electric stand.

The injured persons were removed to hospital.—A.P.

WOMAN KILLED IN COLLISION

Cart Smashed In Impact With Train

RANGOON, April 21.

A fatal accident resulting in the death of an Indian woman and serious injuries to several others occured yesterday when the up Goods train collided with a dog-cart carrying four passengers at the level crossing north to the Le Daunggon Station.

The cart was totally smashed.

The injured persons were removed to the Pegu Hospital.—United Press.

VILLE PARLE ART EXHIBITION

Pathare Khastriya's First Attempt

The art exhibition arranged by the Pathare Khastriyas in the Jamuna Mansion, Ville Parle (East) is their first attempt to evoke interest in art among the suburban residents. It displays interesting exhibits in painting, sculpture and mostly handicrafts. The exhibition has been open for some days and will close to-day. It is the intention of the organisers to arrange a bigger art exhibition for the suburbs in the near future.

ANOTHER AERODROME FOR BURMA

RANGOON, April 21.

Burma is having another aerodrome shortly near Kyaikto, in the district of Thaton.

Over 700 villagers have been employed to level the ground suitable for the purpose.—United Press.

EXCITEMENT AT AJMER

AJMER, April 21.

Great excitement prevails amongst Hindus here consequent on injunction passed by Mr. Jawharlal, Sub-Judge, allowing Muslims the right of passage to bury Tazias in Golkhandia well.

As a result of the injunction order a wall built by Jagadish Temple authorities last year is now being demolished. Elaborate police precautions are afoot to prevent likely breach of public peace.—A.P.

Democratic Swarajists And Co-operation

A meeting of the leading workers in the Co-operative movement in the Maharashtra will be held at Poona on Wednesday next at 8 a.m. at the Hall of the Poona District Co-operative Institute when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and other members of the Agricultural Debt Redemption Committee appointed by the Democratic Swaraj Party will be present and discuss the question with them.

Railway Concessions And Bihar Relief

BOMBAY, April 21.

The Officiating Chief Traffic Manager, G.I.P. Railway, states:—

In addition to the designations of Government officials and names of relief organisations to whom articles intended for earthquake relief may be booked without concession certificates being required to be produced at the time of booking such articles, it is notified for general information that the certificates will be dispensed with in respect also of articles to be consigned by rail to the Marwari Relief Society.—A.P

Franchise Resolution Upsets Elders

MOBILISING FORCES

Final Battle At I. M. Chambers' General Body Meeting

"CHRONICLE SPECIAL"

"The Nationalist Section of the Indian Merchant's Chamber found the 'Elders' bathing and walked off with their clothes." This is how a member of the Committee of the Chamber expressed himself regarding the position arising from the passing of Mr. Shroff's motion extending Franchise to members of the Affiliated Associations for election to the Assembly and Bombay Council.

ELDERS OBJECTIONS.

The "Elderly" section caught "Dissolution" fever raging high in Assembly circles and were talking about the political weather, in view of the lifting of the ban on Council-entry by Mahatmaji.

The Nationalists who are always confronted with the 'Pocket Borough' tactics of the 'Bosses' of the Chamber caught time by the forelock and planned a successful coup to use the opportunity for democratising the Chamber, by adding to the electoral rolls.

The "elder" section has misgivings about the new measure on two counts;

(1) That it will raise a Frankenstein and hand over the control of the Chamber to the affiliated Associations, who by weight of their numbers will perhaps assume the role of a Dictator in election to the Legislature;

(2) That the new measure would amount to a public admission that the Chamber itself is not thoroughly representative and would give the Government a handle which they would exploit to their maximum advantage

ALL A BOGEY.

The Nationalist Section considers this as a bogey. Already many Associations are thinking of sending representations to the Government protesting against the narrow franchise of the Chamber, which they allege, does not give them voice in the election of the representatives to the Legislatures. So this measure, according to its advocates, will, instead of giving a handle to the Government, safeguard the autonomy of the Chamber from and by officialdom on the pretext of defective franchise.

Regarding the Frankenstein bogey, the Nationalists think that once the principle of Mr. Shroff's resolution is accepted, it is possible to work out the details of the new enfranchisement plan in such a way that the Chamber is assured of its predominant position.

PREPARING FOR IT.

The alleged threat of a section of the "elders" of forming a rival Chamber is thoroughly discounted in well-informed circles. Anyway, signs are not wanting to show that the Elders will mobilise all their forces to defeat the resolution at the General Body Meeting. But the Nationalists have got a tactical advantage. Being a straight vote on the question of the enfranchisement of the Affiliated Associations, many members in the General Body will have to support the move, as otherwise, their position will be misunderstood.

WILL HOTELS ADMIT HARIJANS?

But Municipality Cannot Force Them

AHMEDABAD, April 21.

A resolution was moved by Mr. Kikabai, the Harijan member of the Ahmedabad Municipality, to amend the municipal bye-laws and cancel the licences of those hotel keepers who did not admit Harijans.

The resolution was thrown out by a large majority and it was pointed out that the municipality could not force the hotel keepers to admit Harijans.—A.P.

Rangoon's Record Rainfall

RANGOON, April 21.

Rangoon experienced a record rainfall of 13.9 inches on Thursday (19th instant) accompanied with a strong wind after 7-15 p.m. The rain lasted for over one hour, beating the previous record of 6.73 inches experienced on July 19 of 1920.

Neither any loss of life nor any house collapse is reported.

The evening local trains were detained, the railway lines being overflooded.—United Press.

The Karachi harbour was the scene of a fire on Saturday night when a cargo boat containing 300 cotton bales was suddenly seen ablaze. Before fire-engines could arrive flames enveloped the boat consuming the entire cargo. Damage of several thousands of rupees is estimated. The cause of the fire is not known.

FACILITIES FOR WORLD TOUR

American Express Co's Attractive Programme For Indians

CALCUTTA, April 21.

World travel is nothing to the people of India, that is from the point of view of the spectator. Every year a large number of travellers from Europe and United States of America visit this country as one of the points of interest on their world tour. Residents of India, however, are now being offered an opportunity of taking a world tour themselves at an economical rate.

A very attractive programme has been prepared by the Indian Offices of the American Express Co., Inc. covering a period of four and a half months, commencing from Bombay on July, 23rd. The tour will include the principal cities of Egypt, Italy, Austria, Germany, France, England, the United States of America, Japan, China, Manila, Malay Peninsula, and Ceylon, terminating at Bombay on October, 24.

Amongst one of the hundreds of interesting sights will be the opportunity afforded to visit the world famous Chicago Exhibition.

The cost of the tour includes steamship accommodation, rail transportation, hotels sightseeing, and transfers and this lengthy and comprehensive programme is priced at a very moderate figure. —United Press.

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Curtain Rings Down On Assembly Session

Leaves Legacy That Will Occupy Prolonged Sittings In Simla

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 21.

The longest session of Assembly running to 61 sittings that concluded to-day was remarkable for the output of work, while It also gathered, a special importance owing to certain incidents. The average attendance of members in the House of 144 was 95, and the highest attendance during the session was 115 during the Finance Bill debate, and the lowest was 35 when the House met under the shadow of the Earthquake tragedy. And both during questions and by resolutions the situation was reviewed till Sir George Schuster announced the Government proposals which were acclaimed as generous.

SHORT-NOTICE QUESTION.

The privilege of short-notice question was used with considerable advantage, as some of the important most announcement wer made in reply to certain questions Thus Sir Leslie Hudson was able to secure the announcement that the balance of Salary-Cuts would not be restored in the current year. Mr. Navalrai was informed that the Simla exdous would continue undisturbed till the New Constitution. Mr. B. Das was informed that free money order facilities would be extended to Babu Rajendra Prasad Fund. Mr. Muazzam secured the announcement of the personnel of the Committee on Currency Notes Refund Rules, and Mr. Rangaiyer and Mr. Navalrai got out the announcement that Government would not place obstacles in the way of Congree meeting to ratify Gandhiji's new move.

LOST THEIR POPULARITY.

The adjournment motions lost their previous popularity, as a means of discussing issues of public importance. Only twice these were tried at the commencement of the Session when the motion on Captation Award was talked out, and Mr. B. Das's motion on Indo-Japanese treaty was withdrawn. Non-official sittings of the House proved less exciting than usual ,Mr. Rajah's Anti-Untouchability Bill was sent out for circulation by August 1934; Mr. Amarnath Dutt5s bill for th repeal of Bengal Regulation was rejected; and Mr. Ranga Iyer's Bill to amend sections 144 A and 153 A was also thrown out and the House adopted an important scheme for Road Development on the Motion of Sir Frank Noyce.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

As regards non-official resolutions, Mr. Gorika Roy secured approval of the House for a resolution urging redress of the grievances of the travelling public on the Assam Bengal Railway, while Mr Joshi's resolution for protecting workers against unemployment and reduction of wages was carried with Government approval. Mr. Mitra's resolution urging equalization of the excise and Import Duty on Kerosene oil was withdrawn and Mr. Guptesaringh's resolution urging the loan to Bihar Government at reasonable rates was adopted.

FILM INDUSTRY.

Mr. Brijkishore's resolution on the Committee of Enquiry into agricultural indebtedness, and Mr. Jadhav's resolution regarding film industry were withdrawn after the necessary assurance were given by the Government. As is natural, a voluminous part of the programme related to Government legislation, and in this respect Sir George Schuster, and Sir Joseph Bhore more the main brunt, while Sir Harry Haig had a strenuous time in piloting the Indian States Protection Bill.

OTHER BILLS.

Among the non-contentious Bills that were passed, may be mentioned those which extended the existing Duties in respect of steel and wire, and wire mail industries. Wheat Import Duty, Salt Duty, Medical Council Amendment Bill, Imperial Bank Amendment Bill, Trades Disputes Bill, and Sugarcane Bill.

Politically speaking, keenest controversy was roused by the Indian States Protection Bill, on which the largest number of speeches on any bill during the session were delivered. A remarkable contribution to the debate was the only speech delivered by Mr. Glancy, the Political Secretary, while Sir Harry Haig assisted occasionally by Sir B. L Mitter bore the entire responsibility for piloting the Bill. Its reference to the Select Committee was by 68 votes to 30, and its final passage was by 60 votes to 31, showing that the Government and opposition remained divided into almost water-tight compartments, and neither side succeeded in influencing the other.

Demands for grants, both for Railway and General Budget, provided an opportunity for the non-official side for discussing such issues of general political and financial interests as could not be ventilated by resolutions and secured through the machinery of the Ballot Box; but the main feature of such debates was that in almost all the cases of importance Government of India undertook to forward the debates to the Secretary of State Thus on the subject of Railway Authority the House was able to put forward a suggestion that while the Parliamentary Act may have a clause requiring the establishment of the Statutory Railway Authority the enactment of both the original and amending should be by the Indian Legislature.

RAILWAY ROAD COMPETITION.

Sir Leslie Hudson's proposal on Railway Road competition was withdrawn. Sir Abdul Rahim's attack on the Army Expenditure was defeated by 43 votes to 54, Mr. B. Das's Token Cut raising the debate in the Federal Finance was withdrawn, Sir Harisingh Gour's proposal for the reorganisation of All India Services was defeated by 57 to 37 votes Dewan Bahadur Krishnamachari's proposal for expedition in the introduction of reform was withdrawn, and so also was the proposal of Mr. James regarding Economic Planing. The last named motion was brought out from Sir George Schuster's suggestion that the best way was to set up Advisory Councils in the Provinces before setting up a Central Advisory Body.

Neither the Railway demands for Grants, nor the General Budget demands were cut by a single pie. The Tariff and Taxation proposals of Government, however, underwent a number of changes before they were passed. Thus for instance, the Duty on Tobacco and Cigarettes was changed. The Postal rates regarding book-post packets were slightly changed. The Excise Duty on Sugar was expanded by including all the Factory made Khandsari sugar. The scheme of Excise duty on Matches underwent a change for the better, and the promotion of the Bill regarding the Mechanical Lighters was the result of the Select Committee deliberations. The Tariff Legislation, too, underwent changes.

Thus, for instance the Bill relating to the minimum specific duties was altered in respect of hollow ware earthernware, China and Porcelain.

TEXTILE PROTECTION BILL.

The Textile Protection Bill was changed in respect of the Hosiery Silk and art-silk, indicating that while Government had the assured majority for any przoposal which it might wish to carry in the house it tried to accommodate the opposition to the extent to which they could be consistent, with the application of principle enunciated by the Government. The ptssage of Textile Protection Bill by 44 votes to 19, and the adoption of the Sugar Duty at Rs. 1-5-0 per cwt. by 49 votes to 21, indicate the comfortable majority the Government had in piloting the tariff measures.

"WIG EPISODE."

Among other mateers of interest may be mentioned the fact that Government did not lose a single division that twice the Assembly had to sit till late at night; that the severity of heat made President to give up his wig, that the Rangaiyer-Puri sensation revealed the grave changes the like of which have never been made on the flood of the House, and that for the first time father aid son (Messrs. Walliatullah and Karamatullah) were members of the House at the same time.

INDIAN STATES.

The affairs of Indian States which are outside the purview of the Assembly were in a sense discussed when the Finance Member agreed to have full a debate on the loans advanced to the Indian States which Finance Member said amounted to about 21 crores of rupees on all of which he assured the House that there would be no losses except for a readjustment with regard to the Bahawalpur loan.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The other remarkable feature of the Session was the growing opinion in favour of Co-operative Marketing for Indian Raw Products and emphasis on the Consumers' interests. The Session proved very popular socially as numerous farewell parties were given in honour of Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir George Schuster, besides the parties organised to meet the Aga Khan and Mr. Jinnah.

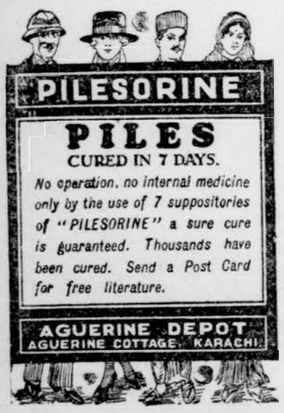
LEAVES A DEBACY.

It may legitimately be said in conclusion that if the usual standard is applied the Assembly programme had been got through on an average more expeditiously than would otherwise been the case.

But the session is leaving a legacy which iwll require a prolonged Simla session to liquidate, so that it is expected that the longest Delhi session will be followed by the longest Simla session in the annals of the Assembly.

UNDER SHADOW OF DEATH.

It had to express grief over the death of two of its past members. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, and Mr. Shamlal Nehru, and was schocked at the untimely death from heart failure in quick succession of two of its sitting members, Sir Thomas Ryan, and Mr. Mackenzie.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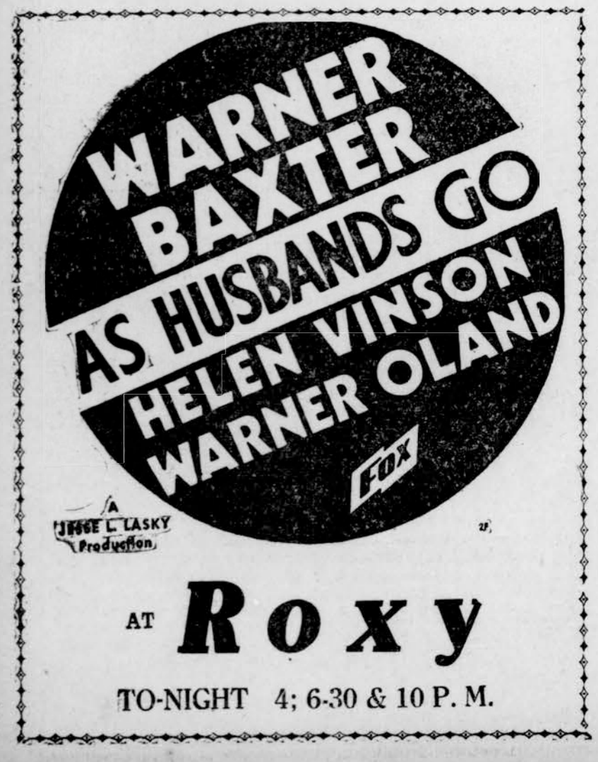

EXHIBITS IMPOUNDED

Magistrate's Order An Halai's Application

Mr. W. T. Halai on Saturday appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and made application in the matter of the case filed against him by one Javerilal Maganlal, wherein he was acquitted on the 16th inst. In the course of his application Mr. Halai said:—

"In the above case, His Worship the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, passed an order for my acquittal on the 16th instant.

"On the morning of the 19th instant I applied to the Learned Magistrate for impounding certain exhibits put in by the complainant in suit No. 130 of 1933, wherein the complainant and others were the plaintiffs and myself and others being the defendants. The Learned Magistrate having refused my application stating that by his order he had directed the exhibits to be returned to the parties as the complainant had applied for the return of his exhibits.

"On refusal of my said application, I immediately applied for the issue of the certified copy of the said order to enable me to immediately apply to the High Court for detention of the said exhibits before they were parted with by the Court, but the said certified copy has not still been issued to me. The same evening with the certified copy, I petitioned the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy and the Hon| Mr. Justice Divatia, but as the matter had to be taken up thereafter, I duly informed His Worship the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, having handed him my petition which awaited certified copies of the rejection and several other papers. None of these have been issued to me still. I was given to understand that the exhibits would be returned to the complainant on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant.

"I pray that Your Worship will be pleased to order the immediate issue to me of the ceritfied copies of the said order and my application for witness summons which would hardly be more than two folios at the most and in the meantime and pending the disposal of my application presented to their Lorships in the High Court, the papers referred to in my application of the 19th instant be detained in Court."

The Magistrate:—Can't you copy out the orders yourself? I will just sign them.

Mr. Halai: I can do it your Worship. But the urgency is about the detention of the complainant's exhibits.

Magisteate:—Please go and inform the Judicial Clerk of my Order. I make the Order for detention of the exhibits and its immediate compliance.

THUNDERSTORMS IN BENGAL & ORISSA

Scattered Showers May Occur In Frontier & Bihar

POONA, April 21.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been local rain in Lower Burma, Bengal and Orissa, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

The Western disturbance is feeble.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, Mergui, Tavoy and Amherst two inches each; Kyaukpyu a half; Akyab a quarter; Berhampore three-quarters; Silchar and Chandball a half. Narayanganj and Calcutta a quarter; Hoshangabad one; Jagdalpur three-quarters and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue in Lower Burma, increase in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal and scattered showers will occur in Bihar and Orissa and along Northwest Frontier.—A. P.

IS IT SUICIDE?

Pensioner Found Dead With Bundle Of Currency Notes

NAGPUR, April 20.

With a bundle of hundred rupee currency notes in hand and the mouth gagged with rags, thus rendering himself incapable of shouting for help a 60-year old Government pensioner named Ramaswami was found dead at Kamptee in broadlight by soaking his clothes in spirit and setting fire to them.

Before help could reach Ramaswami had been charred to death with the half-burnt currency notes in his hand.—A. P.

PREJUDICES FAST MELTING

Mahatma Pleads For Harijans In Assam

INSUKIA April 21

Replying to four questions put to him by a representative of the Associated Press who is travelling with him, Gandhiji explained the Harijan problem as he noticed it in Assam.

"I have not noticed" said he. "any active opposition from the Consevative upper classes as you call them and I have certainly had considerable active support in the shape of money as also promises of constructive work." Proceeding he said, "Strange as it may appear even in Assam, whilst Harijans have naturally laid stress upon the necessity of educational and economic betterment they have bitterly complained of social disabilities and bar against entry into temples and "namghars" (Place of Worship).

They feel the sting of inferiority underlying social and religious restrictions and I believe, however, that these are the fast melting and public opinion is gathering in favour of the removal of such restrictions." He further said,

COMPLEX PROBLEM

"I said that the problem in Assam was complex because of the indigenous Harijans and coolies from the provinces who are all regarded as harijans whether they were so in the provinces or not. Theirs is, therefore, not an enviable lot. They present a problem of peculiar difficulty because they are the settlers in Assam holding land in their own rights. If they are not well looked after they must, as time marches present increasingly greater difficulties. But I am hoping that Assam leaders as a result of anti-untouchability campaign will seriously deal with the problem and help these coolies to become honourable citizens of Assam.—A. P.

OBJECTS OF ROTARY SAME WORLD OVER

Discuss World Problems With Tolerance, Says Rotarian

MADRAS, April 20

The six objects of Rotary were the same world over and the four channels through which they tried to achieve their aims, namely, Club service, vocational service, and international service were also the same everywhere said Mr. Douglas C. Howland Secretary, in charge of the Asiatic Office of the Rotary International while addressing a meeting of the Madras Rotary Club this afternoon.

Things that divided nations were essentially the same as those that divided communities. They were largely the result of prejudice rooted in ignorance and the speaker added that the Rotarians would be able to discuss the world problems with tolerance and balanced judgment.

They should realise that the lasting prosperity of one's own nation could be founded only on international justice.—A. P.

AJMER HINDU SABHA

Supports Temple Entry Bill

(From A Correspondent)

The Commissioner Ajmer-Merwara requested the President of Hindu Sabha, Ajmer to express his opinion on the "Hindu Temple Entry Disabilities Removal Bill."

The President placed the Bill before the Hindu Sabha as well as the Rajputana Provincial Hindu Sahba, Ajmer, and both the bodies have unanimously supported the Bill. Accordingly, the President has intimated the Hindu opinion to the Commissioner.

LUCKNOW, April 21

The South Indian Hindi Premi Dal headed by Mr. Satya Narian and Dr. and Mrs. Lakshmipati arrived at Lucknow from Sultanpur.

At a public meeting held in Jopling Park yesterday, Messrs Ganesh Behari Misra, Duleray Lal Bhargava and Maheshnath Sharma, local Hindi literary men welcomed them and appreciated their endeavour.

The party left for Benares last night.—(United Press).

Moulana Abdul Wahid Badauni and a deputation of the All-India Jamiat Quarashi left Lucknow on Friday for Ajodhya to enquire into the recent communal riot.

Laszlo Schwartz the world-renouned Hungarian Violinist and humourist is at present staying at the Royal Hotel, Lucknow.

Was Kerensky Betrayed?

The Man Who Might Have Finished The War Earlier

By A. G. MacDonell

In a small room in the fortress of what is now called Brzesc-Litewski, and which used to be called Brest-Litovsk, there is a pencil scribble on the wall, and over the pencil-scribble a glass frame has ben placed to preserve it. The inscription, written in Russian, runs, "Neither Peace nor War. Leon Trotsky," and it is the passionate outburst of the Bolshevik leader at the terms of the treaty which General Hoffmann, the German commander, was forcing upon the Russians in 1918 (When I visited the fortress in 1921, I was allowed to make a tracing of this historic inscription, but it was subsequently stolen from me by a souvenir collector.) The words meant that there was to be no more fighting, but that no one could call it Peace when the Germans were going to remain in occupation of thousands of square miles of Russian territory.

THE END OF THE ALLIANCE.

This Treaty of Brzesc marked the final chapter of the Alliance which began on August 4th, 1914, when France, Russia, and Great Britain were for the first time joined together in the field against Germany. From the day of the Treaty the Germans were free to turn westwards, the Austrians southwards, and the Bolsheviks inwards; and the third of the parties got, by the Treaty, a momentary breathing-space in which to organize against the White armies of the counter-revolutionaries.

This last chapter of the Alliance was preceded by a last-chapter-but-one, a tale of intrigue and counter-intrigue, of blunder of incredible short-sightedness in high places in Paris and London of civil war and of tragedy. The main outline of the story is brief. The Tsar's Government fell on February 28th, 1917; Kerensky's Provisional Government took its place; in July, 1917, Lenin launched a "coup d'etat" and was defeated and fled to Finland; in August General Kornilov marched against Petersburg and Kerensky and was defeated; in October Lenin saw his second chance in the chaos following Kornilov's 'putsch,' and this time was entirely successful.

THE "TSAR OF TALKERS."

Some of the details are filled into this outline in the second half of Mr Kerensky's new apologia ("The Crucifixion of Liberty," Barker, 15s.). Roughly speaking, the world has been inclined to think of the Provisional Government as a thing of straw which was blown away by the first breath of Sovietist realism and to believe that it could never have coped with the chaos even if Kornilov had not undertaken his suicidal and maniacal march on Petersburg.

There was a saying current in Moscow in the early days of the Revolution which was supposed to represent the difference between the characters and methods of Kerensky and Lenin. "In order to simplify the alphabet, Kerensky asked the people not to use certain redundant letters. Lenin sent troops to the printing works and confiscated the dies." And there is no doubt that the Tsarist regular officers, with their tradition of oligarchy and exclusiveness, hated the civilian, Socialist "Tsar of talkers" who presumed to wear the shoes of the Autocrat of All the Russias. It is really on this hatred of the regular officers, with its immense international repercussions, that Mr. Kerensky bases his defence of his Government.

He knew perfectly well, and had expected, that the extreme Left Wing in Russia would oppose him via the German Army Headquarters; what he had not expected was that the Right Wing would oppose him via the Embassies along the Neva Embankment in Ptrograd. And his defence is that this is what occurred. The Ambassadors, personal friends of many of the Russian High Commands, and themselves inevitably in sympathy with oligarchy as against Socialism, disliked the Provisional Government and looked upon it as the Revolutionary menace.

This was a tragic and appalling blunder in political judgment. The oligarchs, Russian, British, French, Italian, could see only a struggle between patriots and Kerensky. They utterly failed to appreciate that a desperate three-cornered struggle was going on, with Kerensky as the central bulwark between a worn-out and discredited system of aristocracy rule and the massing forces of a gigantic Left Wing movement. The reactionaries either could not or would not see it. Kerensky was prepared to continue the war between nations: Lenin had publicly announced that he would convert it into a war between classes. But the Allies did nothing whatever to help Kerensky, and played completely into the hands of Lenin.

NOTHING WAS DONE.

In his feverish attempts to get the Russian war-machine under way again in the common cause of the Alliance, Kerensky over and over again begged for a public Revision of War Aims, so that he could have something with which to inspire the men in the trenches, but the months dragged on, crucial months, and nothing was done. And the Germans were pouring an incessant stream of propaganda into the ears of the "revolution-stunned" soldiers. To some extent this propaganda cut both ways, for there were many Slavonic soldiers in the Austro-Hungarian armies, and the disintegration was spreading on both sides of No Man's Land. When, in July, 1917 Kerensky proved his loyalty to the Alliance by launching an offensive, at Stanislawow, the Austro-Slavonic defence collapsed utterly. The German defence, however, was impregnable. Thus, even so late as July, the Provisional Government was showing to the world that it was standing by the Allies, and in September there were actually more German troops on the Russian Front than at any time during the War.

But the Embassies, and especially teh Allied Military Missions, chose this very month to support, according to Mr. Kerensky, the mad project of Kornilov. Why, he asks, did General Sir Arthur Knox sympathize with, and help, Kornilov? Was it on his own initiative, or was he inspired from London? Was it on his own initiative that Commander Locker-Lampson promised his tank battalions in the insurrection, or was he inspired from London? They 'must' have been inspired, says Mr. Kerensky. Whether he is right or wrong, those who did anything by word or deed to encourage Kornilov have much to answer for.

A GRIC PARTNERSHIP.

It is interesting that that shrewd observer and acute judge of politics, Mr. Bruce Lockhart, "regarded any attempt against the Government as sheer madness." And all the while that this sheer madness was maturing, in Paris or in London, or in Petrograd, or in all three perhaps, on the other side a grim partnership was watching the situation and counting the hours till Folly should give them their moment. Ludendorff, with brain always focused on the Western Front, where ultimate victory alone lay, listened to the thunder of the British artillery at Paschendaele and wondered if the line would hold till Russia was out of the field. And Lenin waited for the Grand Climacteric of thirty years of waiting.

Those two men were on the other side of the trench-line, and inside the ring Kerensky struggled on. Americans were pouring into France; the French were recovering from the mutinies; the British were hammering away at Ypres; and Turkey was already reported to be tottering. If he could only hold on for a few months longer with the help of the Allies that he had done so much for, then the War might be won and Russia saved from chaos. But he was only a Socialist civilian, and so General Kornilov did not like him, and so General Kornilov led an insurrection against him, and on October 25th power was seized by Lenin.

That in effect the apologia of Mr. Kerensky.

DETERMINED TO FIGHT ON.

There is no question at all that he was utterly sincere in his determination to fight on in the cause of the Allies to the bitter end, and no question at all that he was very poorly supported by Britain and France. But it is a moot point whether he was the man for such a gigantic task as the control of the elemental forces which were let loose in 1917. In the Russian Revolution there was far more than a conspiracy, organized in Geneva by a handful of men. There was far more even than the war-weariness of an army which was incredibly brave and disgracefully equipped, which lost millions while Petrograd danced and flirted, which fought with sticks while war contractors made fortunes and traitors blew up munition factories. Basically, there were hundreds of years of oppression beneath the explosion.

And when the explosion did come, it was so vast that Kerensky may not have been the man to control the repercussions. The two extremists had policies: Kornilov the discredited dictatorship of the soldier, Lenin the not-yet-tried dictatorship of the proletariat. Kerensky was between the two, and he was, I think, doomed from the outset.

But whether he was doomed or not, his defence is a strong one, and if it is not disproved by documents or facts, then it must stand and an even heavier burden of responsibility will be placed upon the shoulders of those who might have finished the War earlier but failed to do so.—("John O'London Weekly.")

SOVIET BRINGS AVIATION TO FARMS

An unusual scene in an agriculture centre of Soviet Russia is depicted. Two peasants are seen emerging from the plane, after a flight, probably their first, which was given to them as a reward of merit. And other expectant passengers are seen on the ground waiting their turn. Trips in the plane are given to agricultural and industrial workers who acquit themselves above the average in their respective fields of activities.

Touring By Car In India

A Rare Pleasure

(BY DR. B. N. GHOSAL.)

Many of your readers, who are in business, are likely to possess a motor car, and few have thought out how conveniently and profitably a tour round India can be recoursed to by combining economy and comfort.

I speak from experience having toured round various parts of India in winter, summer and in rainy weather, and has just completed a tour round the whole of U.P., C.I, Punjab, Behar and Bengal Coalfields districts.

Modern cars are very reliable and road side service are always available within 50/60 miles radius. Personally I have been lucky enough in as much as I never had and road side trouble not even a tyre puncture although I have had to run nearly about 751 miles in one of my tyres entirely on canvas but firmly padded inside with an old tyre, and thanks it was a Dunlop "Fort".

HOW TO PLAN OUT THE JOURNEY.

It saves a lot of worry to have the four tyres in perfectly good condition with one tyre and tube spare on the stepney. By this I do not mean new tyres have to be bought. The Dunlop Rubber Co.'s agents are everywhere as also their depots are in the principal stations, so reliable service is assured everywhere.

Care should be taken to include the usual motor accessories so as to be able to render immediate service right on the spot.

In the summer it is often a good principle to start very early in the morning, arrive at the next halt in good time for the day's work, and buzz off after dark to the next destination, if it could be covered up within 9 p.m. i.e., in time for dinner.

A Driver is not essential but a servant who can attend to road side needs, and does not lack in ordinary common sense should accompany.

MEALS.

It is always good to carry a tiffin basket to contain, a Primus Stove, a deckchie and a frying pan, tea kettle, cups and saucers, plates, spoon and fork and a few empty tins to contain other provisions—like rice, dal, etc., spirit, kerosine oil bottle. For those used to European food Heinz or Crosse Blackwells tinned provision are always an advantage and with a few tins of sardines, a tin of Butter, while replenishing the supply of bread an appetising meal can always be had. Dak Bungalows and Rest Houses are mostly very comfortable and a Hot meal can always be arranged when staying in those places. In the bigger towns it i preferable to run to the nearest Hotels.

It is always good to make up a party of four or three according to accommodation—and light luggage is recommended.

KIT.

Shorts and shirts—and 3 easily washable suit is enough for the journey.

ACCOMMODATION.

In some of important places there is no Dak or Rest Bungalow, but these are known as Inspection Bungalows built specially for Government Officers—by a reference to the Automobile Association Guide Book, the nearest officer of the P.W.D. should be addressed to reserve accommodation.

The comfort of such a long tour is assured by having a clean place for halting and rest where one can also recourse to hot meals with green vegetables, milk, etc. I have therefore, suggested that start should always be made very early in the morning so as to arrive at the next haltin place before the sun gets too hot—or soon after dark if you are well-informed about your next place of halt.

LOADING THE CAR.

Utmost care is necessary in marranging tris load to ensure maximum comfort and convenience on a long journey.

Usually the pen space adjoining the rear seat should accommodate lots of odds and ends like lanterns, tiffin basket, camp bed, handbag, type writing machine, petrol and mobil tins, and such other handy tools and instruments like Pump. Pack, etc.

Of course the car should also have a luggage grid enough to carry a suit case and bedding. It is necessary that these should be covered up with a gunny or other thick cloth so as to prevent the dust getting in.

I am not in favour of stucking up anything on the foot boards, but if need be the gap between the front mudguard and the bonnet can be utilised for keeping a bedding or a kit bag.

The front seats should be kept entirely free to accommodate the owner, driver and a companion, and must not be uncomfortably blocked with odds and ends.

I have always found it handy to rope in the luggage with the gird on to the hooks of the hood frame at the sides. This ensures to centralising the load, and prevents tail-swing.

HOW TO ENSURE EFFICIENT RUNNING OF THE CAR.

It is always good to carry sufficient patrol and have tank always full, and extra gallon or two should preferably be carried in a tin. Similarly the special grade of Mobil in a gallon tin should be carried and the chamber must be kept filled up to the Gauze.

It is also necessary to attend to the proper inflation of the tyres, and therefore a tyre pressure gauze should be carried. Proper working of the plugs must by assured too.

(To Be Continued.)

NILA CRAM COOK, NONPLUSSES N. Y.

Babylon's Best Babler

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.

Aching for speed, thrills, dances and the sight of a man with beautiful eyes and a beautiful brow, Nila Cram Cook, 23, who renounced western materialism to become a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi and renounced Gandhi for western materialism, rushed screaming back to New York to-day.

She terrified reporters by a violent display of affection, flitting among them in her search for the perfect eyes and brow, and embraced each in turn, to the amazement of the passengers and ship's officers and with utter disregard for their likes or dislikes.

She was largely incoherent during her interview, babbling in Hindu, Greek, American and Iowese, and when she stopped babbling—and she's one of the new Babylon's best little babblers—she rolled around on the furniture and on the floor.

And she turned from that sport, which Gandhi never taught her, to screaming, shouting and laughing hysterically. The pent emotions of a year with Gandhi as the Blue Serpent Lady and a burning desire for life, love and laughter after a life of goat's milk overflowed super-abundantly.

"Whoo-ooh!" she screamed and sprang upon a horrified woman reporter and kissed her wildly the while waving a manuscript of her life—daughter of the late George Cram Cook, Iowa poet, founder of the Provincetown Players, Greek scholar; wife of Nichols Proestopoulos, Greek banker; disciple of Gandhi, runaway from ascetism, actress and frolicker. She said she had written her life aboard the ship, which brought her from India, whence she was deported.

Her son Sirius, 5, whom she calls Toppy, was ignored by his prancing young mother. He was most serious and showed no distress over his mother's antics. Nor did she.

She appeared unconcerned when officials threatened to take the boy to Ellis Island for deportation, since he is a Greek, but the officials' fear of even worse antics perhaps prevented them from fulfilling their threat.

In a moment of calm, Nila admitted she is penniless. She is apparently friendless also. Even her brother, Harl Cook, who disapproved of her Indian escapade, which so annoyed Mahatma Gandhi too, wasn't on hand.

(Continued in Col. 5).

(Continued from column 7.)

"Where ar eyou going?"

"Back to Davenport, Iowa."

"What are you going to use for money? Butons?"

"I'll pay my fare with sunlight. Don't you worry. Out of my way, I'm bound for speed and thrills!"

ANOTHER GREEK.

When George Cram Cook got tired of New York he went off to Greece and took along Nila and Harl. He set them to learning modern Greek so they could learnt ancient Greek all the better and continue their search for "new ethical beauties and new ethical truths."

Nila thived on the life despite her father's death in 1924, only two years after his arrival on the slopes of Parnasse, and in 1929 she wed her Greek banker.

Soon, however, western materialism palled on her—it would—and she headed for India to become Gandhi's servant and disciple. She had a hard time meeting him, for he was very particular about his disciples, but at last she was made a Brahmin and was permitted to join his seminary.

She did menial tasks. She led a lowly life. She swept the streets of a village to prove her humility. And then she burst loose. At 70 miles an hour her automobile turned over and she emerged scared but unscathed and more than ever determined to look around for "a man with beautiful brows and beautiful eyes."—"Chicago Tribune."

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

WHY THE MAHRATTAS FAILED

SELECTIONS FROM THE PESHWA DAFTAR. Volume 35, The Capture of Salsette by the English, and Volume 36, The First Maratha War, both edited by G. S. Sardesai, and Miscellaneous Papers (Persian) edited by Dr. M. Nazim.

Volumes 35 and 36 deal with the encroachment and interference of the English in the affairs and territories of the Maratha Empire. The English had no cause given by the Marathas to surprise and capture Salsette. It was a piece of unprovoked aggression. They attacked the fort of Thana without any warning and had no political excuse to do it except their own unlawful ambition. They took advantage of the internal dissensions and weakness of the Maratha State after the murder of Narayanrao. Raghunathrao's treachery and appeal for help strengthened their ambition. The episode fully shows their political methods. The papers also bring out the weakness and disorganisation of the Maratha armies. They did not possess strict military discipline in spite of the bravery of many of their soldiers. There were traitors in the army. While reading the letters one sees how the early Maratha spirit of Shivaji's times was decaying and soldiers and commanders were not facing dangers boldly.

Volume 36 gives a large number of details relating to the First Maratha war as a whole, which had its theatre covering a large part of India. It was the first serious test which the Marathas had to go through in their struggle with the British for the Empire of India. Though they did not suffer heavily in arms or diplomacy and though some aspects of the struggle were in their favour, they did not learn the lessons which they ought to have learned, if they were to succeed in their natural and just ambitions. They did not consolidate their kingdom and conquests politically and financially. They did not reorganise their forces and resources to meet the new foe. They did not logically develop the new methods of warfare which the western Powers had brought into India and with which they were playing such havoc with Indian powers. Marathas failed for want of strong methods as well as new methods. They had ample time to reorganise themselves in face of a great danger from the English. It is their weak character and the disorganised conditions of their polity, finances and army and also the treachery of a few leaders which led to their decay and downfall. Their empire had no cohesion, no central guiding, coordinating and coercing hand. Selfish men took advantage of the situation. The stronger arms and the organised power of the English succeeded. The letters amply illustrate these traits of Maratha character and kingdom.

The Persian letters collected and edited by Dr. Nazim contain a lot of information about the court life of Indian princes who sent letters to the Maratha court. There are references to their political relations and aims, to the social and economic conditions of the people and to military and other movements. It is stated that there are about 2,600 newsletters in Persian in the Peshwa Daftar; beginning from the time of Aurangzeb and coming to about the end of the Peshwa period. They are worth publishing.

All these selections are very useful to the historians of this period and the incidents and details mentioned there will have to be fully scrutinised interrelated and interpreted, for rewriting our present histories.

S. V. P.

THE PROPHET OF THE DESERT

The Prophet of the Desert by Khalid L. Gauba. The "Times" Publishing Co. Ltd., Lahore. Pages 338, Price Rs. 5)
(Reviewed by Dr. Kazi Abdul Hameed Ph. D.)

The tragedy of the great war has shattered the very foundations of western civilisation. The down-trodden Humanity is rethinking over its problems and wants to re-establish them on sound and sure basis. In the domain of economics the theory of 'laisser-faire' has proved a failure, because it has led to the accumulation of wealth in few hands, and to the misery of masses In the field of politics the principle of complete national sovereignty proved disastrous, because it led to constant strifes and wars amongst the nations. The clergy and the priests sided with the capitalists and the governing classes, and ignored the interests of the masses at large. This led to a violent reaction on their part which swept away not only the shadow religion but also the essentials of it and materialism is becoming rampant. Materialism is a negation of all higher values and ideals and proves always a bane to the evolution of humanity in the long run.

We have got different movements offering the solutions to the vexed problems of humanity. Communism based on materialistic basis wants to solve the economic problem by abolishing private property. According to it society is everything, individual is nothing. Then there is the movement of the League of Nations which though preserving the national States, wants to regulate their relations in the interest of the comity of nations.

In these critical days Islam offers a marvellous solution of the social and economical problems of the world if its spirit is properly understood and applied. It is based on human nature. It is not a new religion but a religion which is inherent in man. It does not neglect either side of the personality, that is, ego and non-ego, individualism and socialism. Its economic system does not abolish private initiative, which is always a key to further progress but it always subordinates the interest of the individual to that of society. It believes in brotherhood of man and democracy, but at the head of it is a leader who is chosen by the people. It preaches the unity of God and thus gives a unifying conception of the universe and helps humanity in its evolutionary stages.

The teachings of Islam are to be found in Koran, but its living embodiment in a human being is the prophet. To study the life of the prophet is to know the Koranic teachings applied to the actual human affairs Mr. Khalid Gauba in writing the life of the Prophet named 'The Prophet of the Desert" has fullfilled this task marvellously. He has stated all about the essential Islamic teachings in the life story of the prophet. He is a master of style, and the whole book is written in a very fascinating and charming way. It is not a cold narrative of bye-gone age but a true and living picture of that golden age, where the aspirations, the sentiments, the ideals, the joys, the griefs, the sufferings, the hopes and disappointments, the courage and firm resolution, the thrill of the new faith which the Prophet and his followers experienced are to be seen. As a matter of fact Mr. Gauba has imbibed the spirit of that age and has tried to live in it, and depict it in his language.

The story begins with showing the Prophet as a camel driver, and goes on further depicting him as 'a Prophet,' 'a fugitive,' 'a reformer,' 'a warrior,' 'a conqueror,' and last but not least 'a man.' At the same time giving the essential details of the life of the Prophet, Mr Gauba does not overlook their place in the comprehensive life of the Prophet, and always tries to explains them from the innermost psychological motives of the Prophet, that is his passion for the unity of God and his love for the uplift of humanity. In this way have been explained his reforms, his wars, his matrimonial relations and so on.

This is not a book of research but in the words of the author himself "a plain book, by a plain man, for plain people." The author deserves congratulations on having realised his object very well indeed. It is a good introduction to the further teachings of Islam, and a great help to find out the solutions of our present difficult social problems.

There are some mistakes left, due to oversight, which we hope would be corrected in the next edition.

"The Indian Magician"

Magic has attracted people from all spheres—doctors, lawyers, students, and even the prosy businessmen. The list of magic enthusiasts is growing. These will find the monthly magazine, "The Indian Magician" of interest. To those, particularly, whose circumstances do not permit them to join a conjuring school, it will be an attraction. The tricks are explained in a simple and lucid manner. The "political" trick in the April number will be found especially interesting.

B. U. RAO.

Income Tax Guide

TARAPONVALA'S INCOME TAX GUIDE—(By Nariman D Adenwalla, G. D. A. Price Re. 1.

This little booklet is an attempt by one who is not only a qualified expert, but a practitioner and consultant in Income Tax to give to the average layman in a concise form very useful and practical instruction in connection with the preparation of his income tax return. Most of us have to face the Income Tax Commissioner yearly with a view to pay our share of the income towards the State expenditure. Frequently the man on the street is puzzled on this question and loses a lot of his income through failure to reclaim tax charged him at the source, such as in connection with dividends on shares of joint stock companies or interest on Government loans in which he has invested his savings. This loss in the present days of high maximum rate of taxation, is a substantial one which can be easily prevented through knowing how ho go about reclaiming it. There are other cases where refund on income tax premimum paid is not reclaimed, either for want of knowledge on the part of the average citizen of the fact that he is entintled to it, or for sheer ignorance as to how to reclaim it. These are only a couple of instance cited to illustrate the position in which the average citizen stands. Even in the preparation of the statement itself, good many errors are committed which may be advantageous to the Income Tax office, but not to the person who prepares it. All this could be avoided by making use of a short and simple Income Tax Guide such as the one under review.

"S. R. D."

A Hebrew View Of God

(GOD IN HIS MANIFOLD MANIFESTATIONS—By Mr. E. A. SARGON Advocate. High Court, Crescent House, Colaba Causeway.)

This book traces the history of Creation from the ancient Hebrew Scriptures and attempts to give an idea of God on the authority of the Hebrew scriptures. The author traces the history of the world from its inception by "Elohim" or Jehovah and then explains its evolution by gradual process right to the present stage. He seeks to dispel the fear and superstition about God and says how God is Love, the Creator and Father of mankind. In support of his statements, he quotes numerous well-known scientists and the Hebrew scriptures.

Surat Merchants' Directory

We have received a copy of Surat Merchants' Guide published and compiled by Mohanlal P. Kapadia Nanavati of Surat. It is priced at Rs. 2 This book is printed in Gujarati as well as in English and includes a guide to incometax refund. The list of merchants is arranged according to the profession and particular care is taken to give discriptive account of manufactures for which Surat is known all over the country. The publication will be useful to merchants who intend to do business with Surat manufacturers and dealers in various goods.

All-India Press Annual

The All-India Press Annal, compiled by J. N. Gandhi, published by Press Bureau, Krishna Street, Lahore, price Rs. 3.

The 1934 edition of the All-India Press Annual, which has just been published, is a useful publication to the newspaper and commercial offices. The Annual has been revised and brought up-to-date. It contains useful information about neyspapers and magazines in India, Burma and Ceylon. It also contains a list of all the principal advertising agencies in India.

BOOK RECEIVED

Taraporewalla's Income - tax Guide, by N. D. Adenwalla (D. B. Taraporewalla's Sons & Co., Bombay) Price Re. 1.

An Atlas of Current Affairs, by J. F. Horrabin (Victor Gollancz, London) price 3/6.

Property or Peace? by H. N. Brailsford (Victor Gollancz, London) price 5.

What Marx Really Meant, by G. D. H. Cole (Victor Gollancz, London) price 5.

The Book of Life, by Upton Sinclair (T Werner Laurie, London) price 5.

The World in Modern Science, by Leopold Infeld (Victor Gollancz, London) price 5.

A Courageous Book

IS IT A CRIME? By H. D. Rajah. Price Re. 1.

The above novel is written in a style that cannot fail to awake even the most apathetic to the need for a radical change in our present social system. Mr. Rajah lays bare the iniquities of our social life with a simplicity, directness and fearlessness that is as commendable as it is bound to be efficacious. Out of the evils rampant in our society, out of the injustices done in the name of religion, and the consciousness that is perceptible in the youth of to-day of those injustices, the author weaves a love story.

The story is not without defects. The detective work of Kishor is rather too amateurish, and the way in which the lovers make each other's acquaintance in the first chapter is rather too dramatic.

The story depicts the struggles of a young man and a young woman to free themselves from the shackles of orthodox convention and social bigotry. The unscrupulousness of her uncle, to whose care she is entrusted by her father at his death, is responsible for the presence of Leelavathi, a beautiful girl of seventeen, in a brothel. Her release is obtained by her lover, who impersonates a police officer. The book asks whether it was a crime to have secured the deliverance of a virtuous girl from a house of ill-fame, albeit that deliverance was got by means which were illegal according to the existing law? A courageous book courageously written.

B. U. RAO.

A GALLERY OF MODERN AUTHORS

AUTHORS TO-DAY AND YESTER DAY. A Biographical and Autobiographical Guide to Modern World Literature. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz, Howard Haycraft and Wilbur C. Hadden. Illustrated. 726 pp. New York: The H. W. Wilson Company. $5.

This informnig collection is a companion volume to "Living Authors," which was published in 1931. It contains 320 short biographies—with photographs or drawings—of twentieth-century literary figures whose work in English is of general interest, whether they are now actually living or not. A good many foreign writers whose work is known to us in translation are included. The book fulfills its intention by carrying on the general plan of the first volume, with a renewed emphasis upon presenting just the sort of material people want to know about authors, from the date of their birth to the names of their books, their education, married or single state, experiences, characteristics, and so forth. Either one of these two books is useful and interesting alone. Together, they form a lively dictionary of contemporary literary biography. As more authors become known, and as omissions in these two volumes are discovered, the publishers will undoubtedly answer any piblic demand that may be audible to extend the shelf. The new volume does not include the biographies which appeared in the first.—"N. Y. Times."

BOOKSELLERS' ADVANTAGE

Howard Spring thinks booksellers have a great advantage over sellers of other commodities, in that their wares are common topics of conversation and discussion . . . Compton Mackenzie welcomes the signs on the literary horizon that the steady gale of autobiography in fiction is at last beginning to blow itself out. The first novels of the major novelists of the past, so far from being directly autobiographical, were in most cases an attempt to get away as far as possible from their own early lives..... The Glasgow Herald thinks it remarkable that the craze for experiment which has swept over the novel has not to any great extent troubled writers of the short story. Most of them remain faithful to the tradition as it was practiced by Maupassant, Stevenson and James.

* * * *

The Poetry Digest edited by Alan F. Pater, 516 Fifth Avenue. New York City, is a projected monthly magazine whose first issue will appear during the late Summer or early Fall of this year. The editor is now ready to consider poems from all writers with a view toward possible publication in the first and succeeding issues of the magazine. Payment for contributions will be made at the rate of $1 for each poem accepted and published. The editor regrets that it is not possible to make larger payments, and he promises that if conditions improve and the magazine is put on a self-paying basis payment for material will be increased.

URDU PERIODICALS

"URDU" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the first quarter of the year opens with a very informing article by the editor on the life and works of Shaikh Mulla Nusrati who flourished in Bijapur in the reign of Ali Adil Shah about 400 years ago. The article is replate with ex-carpets, together with translations in simle proves, from Nusrati's poetry. "Inter alia" it contradicts the theory set up by Garcia de Tassy that Nusrati was a Brahmin. A photograph of the grave of this poet also graces this number. Another interesting article is by the late Maulavi Wahiduddin Salim on Urdu poetry. The writer takes a bird's eye-view of the whole Urdu poetry and gives selections from certain poets to show their masters, over the language. Pandit Manoharlal Zutchi, in a short article, corrects some of the mistakes committed by Scholars like Galton and others. Some of the mistakes, it can be safely averred, are really most ludicrons and one wonders how they committed them. An unpublished letter of Ghalli is given at the end. It was addressed to one of his an pupils, Nawab Anvar-ud-Daulah Saaduddin Khan Bahadur "Shafaq." It is not, however, stated how the letter which is of great literary importance, was unearthed. In a short article the editor conclusively proves that the year of Wali's death was 1119 A. H. This point was very doubtful upto now and this research work puts to an end a controversy of long standing.

"SCIENCE" (Aurangabad)—In the issue for the first quarter place of honour is assigned to the tenth instalment of an interesting series of articles on hers life and man were created from the view-point of scientists. It is in the form of a dialogue and is based on "Popular Science." A study in "Psycho-analysis is very well-written and it shows low it has helped is diagnosing human diseases. The article on "Nitrogen" in all its forms is very scholarly written and it shows the part nitrogen plays in the making of this world. Another article deals with the life and discoveries of world. Another article deals with the life and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton. This issue contains several other articles, besides the adi notes and reviews, which will repay perusal. With this issue the journal enters on the 7th year of its useful career.

"MAARIP" (Azamgarh)—The issue for March contains the 4th instalment of the editor's trip to Afghanistan along with Dr. Iqbal and others in connection with the institution of a university for Kabul. Another interesting article is by Kazi Ahmad Miyan Akhtar on the art of "waraqa" (writing and selling of MSS.) as it existed during the reign of Abbaside Kings. This article was read at the Oriental Conference held at Baroda in December last. Other features are well maintained.

"NIGAR" (Lucknow)—In the issue for April Shah Muhammad Zuhair Zubani contributes an article which purges Emperor Jehangir of every blame in connection with the "murder" of Shar Afghan Khan. The writer vindicates his character and opines that the mistakes spread acout Jehangir were due to unusual devotion towards Nur Jehan. Dr. Saiyad Najmuddin reviews the British constitution and remarks that it was evolved after centuries of struggle and that it allows maximum of freedom to every individual. Maktugat-e-Niaz" (letters of Niag are very interesting. In the poetry section the poem "Pardesi Ki Faryad" by Ali Akhtar of Hyderabad is simply splendid.

"ZAMANA" (Cawnpore—In the issue for March Mr. Saiyad Ahmadullah makes a review of all the works on Spain in the Urdu language and in this way collects all the necessary information for the benefit of students. Other readable articles in this number are "Mr. Ka Narsiya", "Zalzala", and "Kanwal Ka Phul"". "Korhi" (leper) is the translation of a story by Z. A. B. In the poetry section poems by Josh, Wahshi, and Firaq will repay perusal.

"ISMAT" (Delhi)—The issue for March opens with an extremely readable story by Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi. Another article which is illustrated, describes the havoc wrought by the earthquake in Bihar. The issue contains many other articles, stories and poems which are worthy of a perusal.

MAKE MOST OF BOOKS

Wasteful Methods

"I have got a part of twelve lengths here which I must be up in tomorrow night, and I haven't had time to look at it yet; I'm confounded quick study, that's one comfort.—Dickens.

Two splendid suggestions for effective study are contained in the short statement of Mr. Lenville, a character in Charles Dickens's novel, "Nicholas Nickleby." The first concerns the speedy performance of work, the second the need of confidence in one's own ability.

Faith in oneself is essential to success. For this purpose assignments must be within the mental range of the learner. Also, his background of experience and information should be adequate to assure ready application. The habit of working at a high rate of speed is well worth cultivating. Dawding is to be resisted strenuously, as it is the bitter foe of endeavour. Its continued practice will play havoc with people who possess even the best intentions. Care must be exercised, however, to avoid an over-nervous condition.

THE ADEQUATE MOOD

While it is doubtless true that man is guided much more by his emotions than by his intellect, the successful student must learn that he cannot give way to every feeling. The average man bothers too much about his feelings. The student must not be concerned with whether he feels like working or not; with whether he likes or dislikes the matter in hand. Valuable time may be lost in getting into a right frame of mind. If a person will but begin, the work itself should soon frame the adequate mood. He who learns early in life to discipline himself in this respect will thereby have already commenced his upward climb. The more mechanical good habits of work can be formed, the more will energy be freed for purposeful achievement. Much time can be wasted in deciding which lesson to study first, how long to spend on each subject, changing from one thing to another.

LEARNING BY IMITATION

Man learns much by imitation. When one has the opportunity to find how a successful person acts, one will be well advised to observe him, find why he succeeds and see if similar methods will help in one's own case.

Whenever possible, facts should be associated together. New material should be connected with what one already knows. A student who has learned the political history of a country, and who is now investigating its literature, should correlate the one study with the other as far as characters and events may be placed in historical categories and relations. His knowledge will thus be unified. Certain events in their history can only be understood fully when political incidents in England and France have been grasped.

It pays to see that facts are right. The habit of checking information is essential. As one is inclined to check his addition in arithmetic so he should verify other facts. Only when a person is sure that Maisonneuve founded Montreal in 1642 should he attempt to memorize the information. Careful enquiries of this kind will themselves develop powers of observation and retention. Reference books, encyclopedias, maps and other aids to the extension of knowledge of particular topics should be consulted habitually. Reading widely upon a topic is a splendid method of becoming an authority concerning it.

The mere repeating of statements it a wasteful method of learning. Repetition with attention gives more rapid results in initial learning and lends itself better to later recall. For memory work the method of reading, endeavouring to recite, and self-prompting have been found to be far superior to that of constant re-reading. We generally learn more easily by geting the idea of the whole at once rather than by piecemeal acquisition. A short poem is better understood and more easily memorized when read completely several times than when comitted to memory line by line. A longer poem may be read as a whole, then memorized in sections. A play of Shakespeare's is probably appreciated best when read in its entirety at one sitting. Only when a novel has been concluded can the story be fully understood. For this reason too great an interval should not elapse between the time of beginning and ending the book.

ENEMY OF PROGRESS.

The "don't care" manner is the enemy of all progress. A bad attitude towards study and poor results are correlatives. To be satisfied with mediocity is inimical to good standards of work. Ambition and the will to succeed are fundamental to satisfactory learning. Effort must constantly be exerted by him who hopes to deserve the name of "scholar."

The writing of summaries of reading is an exceedingly useful habit. Most people seem to be naturally finger lazy. They hesitate or refuse to stay their reading to take pen and book and make notes. By this omission, even if they grasp at once all that an author says at a particular point, they fail to help their memories by stressing a choice bit of information. A carefully and systematically kept notebook provides a bird's-eye view of one's reading, and is a treasure house of good things.

JUDICIOUS MARKING

A judicious marking of books is a great aid to study. A little line drawn down the side of a paragraph will direct the reader's attention thereto during a subsequent reading. A book judiciously marked is enhanced in value.

Independence is an aid to study. The budding student will learn that the habit of solving his own difficulties as much as possible will strengthen his ability and imprint the information upon his memory.

As so much energy is spent upon studying, strenuous efforts should be made to retain the knowledge acquired. In some types of learning the rate of forgetting is so rapid that less than fifty per cent can be recalled at the end of half an hour. Some time should therefore be spent upon the work even after it has been thoroughly mastered in order to impress it upon the memory. Only the learning that one remembers is valuable for its own sake.

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Quicker—Safer Costs Less

Sir C. V. Raman Sets—A Healthy Precedent—Sir William Rothenstein—Certifies Indian Dancing—Coomarswamy Offers—"A Correction" At Last

Art Notes ·····And Events

—He Thinks Of The West—Not Only "The Asiatic Theory Of Aesthetics"—Unknown To Calcutta---Bronze Casting Of Statues—Is Accomplished Fact In Bombay.

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Sir C. V. Raman has by his unambiguous rejection of the proposed ambitious project for an All-India Academy of Science, Art and Letters, set a healthy precedent. It is evident from his reported statements in the Press that the scheme, mostly directed from London, has been superimposed on the scientists of more than one province in India. The position of the exponents of art and culture in India, judged by the scanty reference to them, seems to be undefined and anomalous. Is it because Lord Ronaldshay, who is said to be responsible for suggesting the strange partnership between Science and Letters, as a friend of Indian art and culture has been chosen by his admirers and followers in India to decide what India should have for her present and future in art?

FRIENDS AND FRIENDS.

We want friends everywhere for the art advancement of India. And, more of them. But we want them first to understand our present conditions and needs. And, we want them first and last to help us to preserve our freedom, judgment and, above all, self-respect in art. This is not, by any chance, the first time that proposals for organising and, of course, for directing cultural academies have emanated from friends outside India.

INTELLECTUALS PATTED AND MISLED.

So that, the intellectuals in India have more than enough evidence to trace the tendency of our friends abroad, the tendency which threatens to take for granted their sympathy and support and, thus, argues away their existence. The intellectuals in India have, incredible as it may appear, permitted themselves to remain inarticulate and unorganised. They have been unrepresented and, not seldom, misrepresented and misled. It is time they began to think for themselves. They have been patted on the back, humoured, far too long by their friends.

NO MORE POLITE COMPLIMENTS.

The moment has arrived when they must, like Sir C. V. Raman, speak out. Sir C. V. Raman has, as I said, set a healthy precedent. It is a precedent healthy not less for the 'eminent" who are presumed to represent and lead the intellectuals in India than for the friends outside India. The easy, cheap, conventions of the pleasant and polite exchange of compliments between "leaders" has been the bane of public life in India.

CONFUSED AND HELPLESS GENERATION.

It has confused the younger generation of intellectuals rendered them, helpless and rendered their art and cultural aspirations insignificant and fruitless. The irresponsible conduct of our friends abroad have been repeatedly pointed out in these columns.

POSITIVE DISSERVICE.

For the conduct of friends, however, benevolent, presumably, does not cease to be irresponsible if it is only benevolent. Its tolerance is not kind gratitude and appreciation. It is positive disservice alike to them and to the art and cultural cause they ostensibly advocate.

SOUTH KENSINGTON IS SUPREME.

We have already known how South Kensington has sought to impose its dictatorship in art on India. We have seen how its mandates have been with amazing fidelity carried out at Aldwych. What South Kensington cannot or rather will not certify as Indian art cannot and shall not be Indian or art!

SIR WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN PATRONISES INDIAN DANCING.

Sir William Rothenstein has already given us his ideas about Indian art. He has also chosen for us, thanks largely to the obliging attentions of the High Commissioners of India, Sir Atul Chatterji and Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, the teachers who carry his guarantee for teaching the right kind of painting to benighted India. And, now the certificate to Udaya Shankar is followed by a similar patronising function of Indian dancing in honour of Sir William Rothenstein and Mme. Gulbanoo and Ihvani!

LONDON SUPPLIES NEWS AND VIEWS!

London correspondents are an enthusiastic race. They still believe fondly that we need these certificates, this patronage, this kind condescension. We cannot, they appear to prefer the belief, think, decide, discuss, appreciate, criticise or judge Indian art, past, present or future without the kind attentions of these friends and patrons of Indian art remote from all live contacts and six thousand miles away from India!

THE CHITS FROM LONDON.

Do we, intellectuals in India, need these certificates, this patronage? Where are the "eminent" to answer these, the "eminent" who cannot find enough sentiment and superlatives to decorate their sonorous jargon about the artistic and cultural heritage of India?

DR. COOMARSWAMY CORRECTS HIS THESIS.

Dr. Ananda K. Coomarswamy who nearly three decades ago set the fashion for the romantic antiquarians to stuff Indian art with theology, archaeology, and philosophic iconography, who set the fashion also for the flat contrasts between the material art of the West and the "spiritual" art of the East, who, incidentally, provided with others of the group of "revivalists,' mostly dominated from, the West the biggest obstacles to nation-wide understanding of art which Bombay had the rare courage over a decade ago to undertake has, at last, succumbed, if one is to believe the American reviewer of "The transportation of Nature in Art," to the demand of the times and the logic of clear thinking.

MORE THAN MERELY "ASIATIC."

His new book is, the reviewer assures us, more than "the Asiatic theory of Aesthetics." It was set forth in his book "Dance of Siva," In the present book with the ponderous title he offers an addition or, as the reviewer observes with significance, "a correction."

"SHOCKED HORROR" OF PUJARIS.

"Those of us who think," he points out, "of Western art as being poles apart from the art of India, China, Japan and Islam will throw our hands in shocked horror." If that is the condition to which Coomarswamy has reduced his followers and admirers in America, what will happen to the legion of "Revivalists' who have been for the last thirty years or so gramophoning with characteristi docility his rubber, stamped appreciation and criticism of Indian art?

BOMBAY FORCES RECOGNITION.

Is it only a speculation to suggest that this belated "correction" is the direct outcome of the art publications from Bombay that have introduced a new and healthy note in appreciation and judgment of Indian art and conditions of art and artists in India?

NO MORE SIMPLICITY OF CONTRASTS.

Dr. Coomarswamy has it would appear, began to see affinities where he formerly saw only contrasts and conflict between art in the West and art in the East. He now places Asiatic and the related European theories of art together for comparison."

"FORMIDABLE DOCUMENTATION."

Dr. Coomarswamy actually sees beauty in the "representation" of a subject. This is the reviewer concludes, "a slow-reading book" and, as usual with the Pundit, the "documentation is formidable."

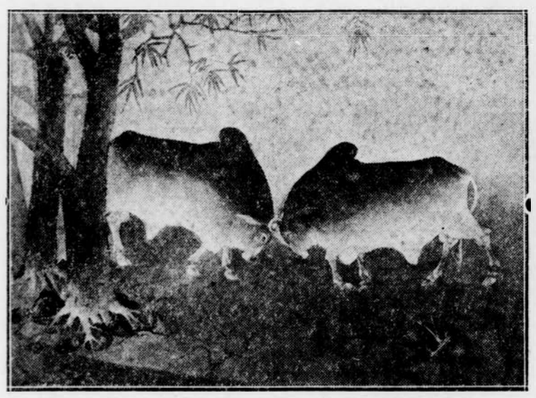
UNKNOWN TO CALCUTTA SCULPTORS IN INDIA.

The current number of the "Modern Review" contains a note on the unveiling in Calcutta of the statue of Sir Ashutosh Mookerjee executed by Syt. Devi Prasad Roy Choudhury of the Madras School of Arts. The note ends thus:—"It is to be hoped that in future the casting in bronze of such statues would also be possible in India." The note says nothing as to whether Sir Ashutosh statue is in bronze or in marble. If it is in bronze, was it cast abroad? It would be the greatest surprise for Swadeshis.

ACCOMPLISHED FACT IN BOMBAY.

Bronze casting is not only possible in India, it is already more than an accomplished fact. These two bronz casting works in Bombay and one in Baroda. And, to mention only a few examples, Sjt. Karmarkar's equestrian statue of Shivaji at Poona, the recently purchaseed equestrian statue of Shivaji by Sjt. G. K. Mahtre, the statue of Dadabhai Naoroji by Sjt. B. V. Talim and of Lokamanya Tilak by Sjt. Phadke are all in bronze executed and cast in bronze in India. It is strange—that these facts should remained unknown in Calcutta.

THE CHALLENGE

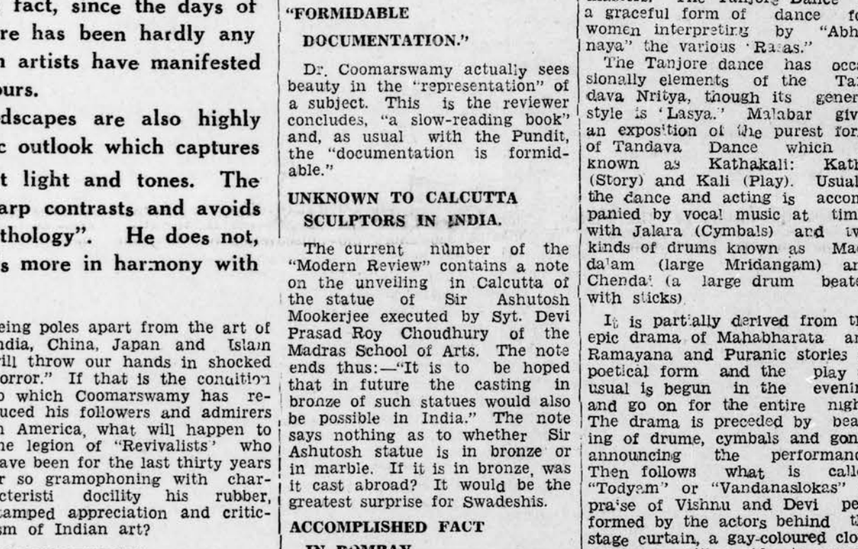


Syt. Madhav Menon, the artist from Adyar, visited Bombay last week. His studies of animal and bird life are, evidently, nearer the Japanese method than the Indian method of treatment. We have in India, few of the artists who look at animals and birds the way Syt. Madhav Menon looks at them and interprets them with sympathetic insight. In fact, since the days of the Moghal "miniatures" there has been hardly any perceptible interest the Indian artists have manifested for these "dumb" friends of ours.

Syt. Madhav Menon's landscapes are also highly "finished" and reveal a poetic outlook which captures soft moods of nature in soft light and tones. The artist from Adyar avoids sharp contrasts and avoids with equal determination "mythology". He does not, he says, feel that way. He is more in harmony with nature.

Syt. Madhav Menon

Syt. Madhav Menon, the Adyar artist, visited Bombay last week.



Selection Committee sits in judgment for Academy Exhibits.

The selection committee have started their task of judging works submitted for this year's Royal Academy Exhibition at Burlington House, London.

Photo Shows:—The members of the committee voting on one of the paintings—left to right—W. R. M. Lamb (secretary); A. K. Lawrence; W. Macbeth-Raeburn; W. Curtis Green; Sydney Lee; Sir William Llewellyn (President of the Royal Academy); Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, W. Russell Flint; Terrick Williams; Arthur J. Davis. W. MacMillan and C. Wheeler

Indian Dancing

Sjt. P. K. Chaudhuri writes:—

People in India, having everything of their own, are so backward in their outlook that, without exotic ideals, they cannot stage their ancient culture and civilization. This is the most deplorable feature of India. Srimati Ragini Devi, has made a special study of the old form of classic Indian dance in South India. She finds her chief inspiration for the classic art in the two schools of Bharata Natya existing there namely the Tanjore Dance and the "Kathakali" dance of Malabar.

She recently gave her first performance in Delhi in Roxy Theatre. She had selected Indian Orchestra for the accompaniment of her dances. She employed Indian instruments like Gopi sarangi, Tabla and drums. The musicians were specially taken to Delhi from South India to provide the right music and rhythms require for the traditional dances. There were also few Hindusthani musicians in the party. Srimati Ragini Devi has also been studying at the Kerala Kalamandalam. She has organised a company of artists to give exhibitions of the traditional forms of "Abhinaya" and 'Nritya" throughout India. She took Sri Gopinath who has been trained from child hood in Kathakali as her partner and soloist. He is a member of the Kalamandalam.

Sjt. K. Vallathol a well-known poet, popularly known as the "Tagore of Kerala", organised the "Kerala Kala Mandalam", where the traditional Kathakali is taught free by the well-known masters. The Tanjore Dance is a graceful form of dance for women interpreting by "Abhinaya" the various 'Rasas."

The Tanjore dance has occasionally elements of the Tandava Nritya, though its general style is 'Lasya.' Malabar gives an exposition of the purest form of Tandava Dance which is known as Kathakali: Katha (Story) and Kali (Play). Usually the dance and acting is accompanied by vocal music at times with Jalara (Cymbals) and two kinds of drums known as Maddalam (large Mridangam) and Chenda (a large drum beaten with sticks).

It is partially derived from the epic drama of Mahabharata and Ramayana and Puranic stories in poetical form and the play as usual is begun in the evening and go on for the entire night. The drama is preceded by beating of drume, cymbals and gongs announcing the performance. Then follows what is called "Todyam" or "Vandanaslokas" in praise of Vishnu and Devi performed by the actors behind the stage curtain, a gay-coloured cloth held upon either side, to conceal the actors. It is then next followed by the first appearance of characters and is really a dance introduced with drum beat and conch. The entire dance is rendered by means of "Rasa Abhinya" (i.e., facial expression of the eyes, eye brows, lips) and "Hasta Abhinya" (symbolic gestures of the hands) together with a rhythmic swaying of the body. Each important scene closes with a Kalasam or pure form of dance performed by the principal character. Women's parts are it is peculiar to this performance performed by men.

Art As Major Subject

Fundamental Part Of City Education

Mr. Richard Tomkins, in the instructive article published below, points out the new outlook of the educational art in America. His discussion with Mr. Forest Grant, director of art for the Board of Education (New York) reveals the indispensable necessity of art education for those inaccessible to "indolent and unprogressive teachers." Who have been "too long protected." The slogan is "Art for All." Mr. Grant turns to "the young people desiring action, looking for an outlet for their art. Enthusiasm seeking a chance to work in art, as they have never worked before."

Art is taking its place as a fundamental branch of education in the city's public schools. Since the movement to develop art appreciation started, pupils electing major courses in the subject have increased more than threefold.

The number of students electing major art courses has increased from about 4,000 in 1927 to more than 13,000 in 1933, despite the fact that these courses are no longer alternative courses and students find it difficult to carry the work in addition to their required studies.

While appreciation has been the main objective, and the cultivation of good taste in the inartistic has produced nineteen patrons to every artist, the talented pupil, instead of being compelled to draw tin cans and strawberry boxes, has been encouraged to relate his talents expartly to many fields.

With the development of an "Art for All" idea which would have an enduring influence on the education of youth, more attention is being paid now to the technical training of the gifted pupil, so that he might make the most of his natural ability, "for the common good and for his own personal happiness."

OLD SYLLABUS NOT SUITABLE.

Growing out of the art appreciation movement, the demand for better technical training of talented pupils has revealed that nothing has been printed in the form of a technical art syllabus since 1911. Recently the schools have been following a State syllabus printed in 1928, which however, was designed from a provincial point of view with comparatively small requirements.

It also was evident to Forest Grant, director of art for the Board of Education, that the elective art courses were not progressive and that no one was going to prepare a course he could not teach or that was beyond his department to carry out. The need for a syllabus for talented students covering all of the elective art work in the high schools became more apparent.

"Therefore, to insure a more rapid development of ideas in all of these advanced classes, which the present 13,000 talented students deserve, a syllabus with the modern trend toward appreciation—one based on the highest ideals of accomplishment—has been in process of construction with the hope that it will inspire all to greater efforts along broader educational lines," Mr. Grant said.

There are sixty members of the committee formulating the new syllabus. The art appreciation syllabus committee has been kept in service so that the experience its members had gained could be used to advantage in the preparation of the syllabus dealing with the more professional and technical phases of the many fields of art expression now included in secondary education.

The syllabus, Mr. Grant said, is virtually completed and needs only the funds necessary for printing.

ART STANDARDS CHANGING.

"Art work will and must keep up to the times in every particular," he holds. "No longer can we expect just plain technical training to hold its own in the face of this alluring age of up-to-the-minute-educational films, time saving adding, multiplying and bookkeeping machines, instrustive radio programs alive with interest and delightful music, rapidly changing fashions and humming motors."

Mr. Grant sees the standards of art teaching raised so rapidly that soon only those of the highest attainments in art activity will be usable. Broad education, travel and experience, he says, preclude the employment of "the local china decorator or the local portrait artist" as teachers, and indolent and unprogressive teachers have been too long protected under the cloak of temperament.

The old courses will be replaced with new methods requiring interested leadership, research in preparation for discussion topics, the collection and preparation of illustrative material and the direction of outside research on the part of the student, as well as the direction of the technical class work.

"To the young people desiring action, looking for an outlet for their art enthusiasm, seeking a chance to work in art as they have never worked before, where their abilities will be appreciated, where they can inspire others and be themselves inspired, the coming situation presents a most promising field," Mr. Grant finds.

GREATER OPPORTUNITY OFFERED.

The reorganization of the elective art work and the new syllabus are the second step in the revolutionized art education of the city's public schools and it logically follows the movement to give reluctant and untainted to children greater art appreciation.

This recognition of art has brought greater opportunity for the student to develop his own interests, to have a greater interest in art lectures and exhibitions, in museum activities and school publications; greater interest on the part of the teachers because of the opportunities for the development of class work built around the teacher's individual art abilities.

It also has brought greater interest by outside organizations in the art work of the schools and greater interest by other school departments in the work of the art department, leading to more correlated work with the English, history and civics teachers. It also has brought a desire on the part of the student to improve his surroundings outside of school and in later life, and to become a patron of art.

By developing patrons as well as artists, Mr. Grant and other educators believe the movement will create a demand for more and finer art and thus provide the consumer of art necessary for its support, as well as the support of those who find their life work in art.—N. Y. "Times."

JAPANESE TEMPLE IN INDIAN STYLE

Recently Completed It Has Cost 60,000 Yen For Gold Leaf Alone In Central Hall

The Tsukiji Hongwanji Temple recently completed, will be opened to pilgrims in November of this year.

Modelled on the style of the Indian Buddhist Temples, the decorations of the interior of the building are covered with gold leaf, says the "Japan Times."

Over 60,000 Yen was spent for gold leaf in the mission hall, This is one of the features of the new temple and will seat over 900 worshippers. The floor is paved with rubber tiles. Special revolving chairs will be used in this part of the temple.

Two large microphones will be installed in the Mission Hall, which will enable listeners in all parts of the room to hear the sermons.

A typical Japanese room has been built for followers of the sect who hold that anything modern will spoil the divine atmosphere. This room will contain 70 Japanese mats.

During funeral services, the coffin will be in full view of all attending. This arrangement has been made possible by building a trap in the floor between the altar and the seats. This trap can be elevated when necessary.

A huge drum will be hung in the drum tower. This drum was presented to the temple by members of the Head Hongwanji Temple in Kyoto. This drum is said to have been brought to Japan by the famous Gen. Toyotomi Hideyoshi, after his expedition into Chosen over 400 years ago.

A modern bell will also be hung in the tower alongside of the old drum.

The cost of constructing the new temple was met by contributions of followers of the sect. A total of 1,500,000 Yen was contributed.

All the leading priests from different parts of the Empire will participate in the opening ceremony to be held in the Fall.

ISRAEL IN EXILE

Age--Long Racial Humiliations

("TEHMTEN")

The Wandering Jew is everywhere. He emerged as a child from the ghetto from his little street in London or Paris, or Warsaw or Eastern Europe to seek his fortunes. He is all over the world, of an oriental race of prophets, poets, capitalists, anarchists, bankers, politicians, artists, musicians and Trotsky. We see him growing from the days of Abrahm, saturated with the presence of a God, and of a Book which is immortal song and religion, growing from millenium to millenium, century to century till there is no city in the world where he has not made his presence felt. With the heritage of the Old Testament, which is not only psalms and religion but also history the Jews are a distinct race like a stream in an ocean. The story of their origin is in their Book, their racial history is their religion.

THE BOOK OF KINGS

The book of Kings is a part of The Old Testament. It is their living past written in their faces in the curvature of their nose, in their internationalism in their extraordinary adaptibility in their cosmopolitan assimilations in the granite structure of judaism. They are not only capitalists but they are also anarchists, if they are astute business man, they have also made their mark in the realm of art. Wagner, who sang of German sagas which Hitler wants to substitute for the Old Testament, was half a Jew. The Jews are decreasing to-day in Western Europe, and Hitler being a typical bourgeois European has in the grip of national humiliations gone in for anti-semitism of a virulent order.

MIND AND CHARACTER

There were resaons why the Jews ocupied prominent positions in Germany and if statistics about doctors and professors and lawyers went against the Teutonic Aryan, undoubted qualities of the mind and character were responsible for giving Israel such a prominent place in Berlin. The professors who sometimes back were responsible for the propaganda of German Kultur under the Hohenzolern regime were suddenly discovered to be anti-nationalist and subversive of the foundation of Teutonic states under Adolf Hitler. Of course a certain kind of prejudice did always exist, which seemed to be more against the race than individuals even in the old days.

UPROOTED FROM THEIR SOIL

Not connected with his soil the Jew has a certain fluidity with reference to his patriotic and cultural make up. He has grown out of Prussian marshes or Bavarian fields like the anti-semitic Teutonic Aryan. His spiritual home is far away, his language is foreign, he has fought his way with memories of pogroms and consciousness of racial prejudices in his environment. Though Disraeli was the Prime Minister of England and Rathenan of Germany, though the Jews have occupied the most prominent position in Europe, though they have produced great musicians who have sung the soul of Europe. Yet the long sou-experience of their race differentiates them from the European. Either as authorittative interpreters of Shakespeare on the stage or on the platform or of Aristotle, or a purveyors of fashion in the more mundane world or as politicians or scientists or even as atheists we see and feel the background of "jewrys" "ghettos" or even the palaces of Solomon.

CATERED TO MILLIONS

Not only in the world of classical music but also in modern jazz and other delicious sentimentalities of Hawai Isles he has catered to millions. He can think like Spinoza and give a different orientation to cosmic laws like Einstein and he can sell a ready made suit in Whitechapel as he can interpret Hamlet with a genius born out of his sufferings.

IN HIS GRIP

Some people who like their own "values" tell us that he is ashamed of his yiddish," the language of the jewry of Eastern Europe, and speaks English with a kind of self-consciousness because yiddish means humble surroundings and narrow lanes and poverty. Not only the jewry but the ghetto of further East have left an indelible stamp in his achievements as well as in his methods of success. The race has mutifarious keys from Edwin Samuel Montague and Heine to the great men who run hotels, or people like Lyons and Duval who occupy London and Paris with a net work of tea-rooms and restaurants. He seems to hold things in his grip with e'an and vivacity.

THE MILITARY CASTES

If he suffers sometimes from a complex towards military castes specially in Germany it is because a Jew was not allowed to be a military officer. This sort of unfortunate malady is an inevitable reaction of surrounding social values. The military officer in pre-war Germany was a demi-God and that kind of social disease had in some way affected all sorts of people.

"MENTAL" BOHEMIANS

Of course he is also an anarchist with Bohemian characteristics, something so different from his well-settled cousin with the bourgeois collar and the gold chain. Our Bohemian friend is a Wandering Jew in the mental world, with no haven for peace, neither Moses, nor Tolstoy nor the pale reflections of Fabianism, nor some cult of Pan-Judaisim, nor the cut and dried biological necessities of Lenin, nor in vague aesthetic expressions of building Jerusalem in European capitals.

HE LACKS PATRIOTISM

If he lacks patriotism of the Hindenburg quality, it may be due to lack of connection with the soil. Adolf Hitler and his Nazi followers could not tolerate this lack of patriotism as some people in India cannot tolerate the surfeit of patriotism. It creates indigestion and lands us in jail.

HITLER AS PHAROAH

Herr Hitler is the latest Pharoah who has come down on the Children of Israel. The world is wondering why there should not be a home for this wonderful race, which in spite of hatred and persecution has leavened European civilization not only with its religion but with its great contribution in the world of art and literature? A strain of that race in Saxon or Teuton or Latin makes beauty more beautiful and gives that charm and temperament which the colder races lack.

ECHOES OF DAVID

The Semitic mission in the West has not been always a question of sign-boards like Kahn, Kahn & Co., but as the songs of the Moors are in the tones and semi-tones of southern Spain, so in the supreme cadence of European Literature there are the echoes of David and Isaiah.

PREJUDICE AND 'SMALL-TALK'

The Jew is sometimes termed a go-getter which is not a happy expression. He pushes his way up and who does not? If he has the qualities of success we cannot blame him. Success has made people jealous and that virulent thing called prejudice" is created by irresponsible writers and people of anti-semitic tendencies. Prejudice thrives on small talk. Small newspaper paragraphs and keeps anti-semitism alive. William Shakespeare in a cosmopolitan mood wrote Hath not a Jew eyes etc and unconsciously did harm by advertising anti-semitic opinion of those days. It creates, inferiority compliex, a much advertised word which means a bent back-bone and thirteen and half inch collar as opposed to the strong man with a fair round face who has made his mark in life; seen on one of the advertisement pages of popular magazines with the big headline "I will remove your inferiority complex."

EVEN GALSWORTHY ERRED

Even Galsworthy who was a photographer of society more than its interpreter has depicted the Jew from the Shakesperean standpoint "Hath not a Jew eyes etc.," the kind of thing which is horrible for such a race like the Jews who are wanderers in foreign lands, and who have been contemporaries of so many civilizations.

TRANSFERRED HATE

We cannot get over the fact that there is a prejudice, is it because as one Jew'sh Reviewer said that they had the misfortune to produce. The Christian Prophet, who has for so many centuries been a constant thorn in the side of the predatory European Races, as these Europeans cannot hate their Prophet they hate the Jews .

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SAMUEL INSULL PLEADS BEFORE TURKISH TRIBUNAL

Samuel Insull, the fugitive American financier, pleaded before a Turkish tribunal in Istanbul (Constantinople) following the proposal of the authorities to extradite him to the United States. He was taken ashore from the Malotis, the Greek steamer in which he was searching for refuge, and put into gaol by the Turks. Mr. Insull's appeals for release have been unavailing, and his lawyers' attempts to find loop holes in the Turkish law have so far been unsuccessful.
Photo shows:—Mr. Samuel Insull (left) before the Turkish tribunal. Beside him the interpreter is replying to the Prosecutor-General's questions.

Monsoon Weather

SOME HINTS ON PRESERVING CAMERAS AND FILM UNDER TROPICAL CONDITIONS

My information is based upon experience in Ceylon where, side by side with splendid picture-making possibilities, one of the most trying climates that the photographer ever has to endure is prevalent.

Heat and damp are, of course, the two bugbears and especially are these acute in low-lying country.

When choosing a camera use in such a climate, remember that hot, steamy sea air will attack any exposed aluminium parts with disastrous results. Many people prefer to work with a "tropical" camera, with its mahogany base and brass fittings This, however, is by no means essential, and any good camera will give valiant service, if it is carefully looked after. A friend of mine, for example, kept her small camera, especially in the wet season, in a glass jar with an air-tight stopper, and was always careful to see that it was "bottled" in air as dry as possible.

My own camera was too large for such treatment, but I made a point removing the lens, and keeping it in the best possible conditions, for the lens is very susceptible to heat and damp.

In the tropics films are, of course, always supplied in air-tight containers, but even so the purchaser should always make sure that they are from fresh stock, because in spite of their sealing, high temperatures considerably reduce the keeping qualities of even the best films. It is important, too, to open the container only when the film is actually required, for it is asking for trouble to leave it opened, or to leave the film in the camera for any length of time. Some people, having used only a part of a roll, will deliberately wind on the remainder of the spool, unless they know they will be using it very soon, rather than risk damp spoiling the photographs already secured.

This is not necessary in the driest weather, when film may generally be left in the camera with safety for a fortnight or more, but it is sound policy in the wetter months.

"Film must not be put back into its metal container after use unless holes have been punched in the container."—(Courtesy "Kodak Magazine").

KILLED BY A COLLAR

Fur Dermatitis Poisons Widow's Heart

What is believed to be the first recorded case of death resulting from fur dermatitis came before the Liverpool City Coroner in mail week.

A verdict of "Death from misadventure" was returned, the foreman stating that the jury found that death was due entirely to fur dermatitis.

The inquest was on Maria Welsh, aged 59, widow.

Msr Welsh's daughter described her mother's symptoms and said that she suspected a fur collar attached to a tweed coat as the cause.

HEART POISONED.

Dr. Robert McKenna, honorary dermatologist at Stanley Hospital, said that he found redness on the lower part of Mrs. Welsh's face and also on the whole neck extending to the shoulders, chest and arms.

The condition of her skin last September suggested that she was suffering from fur dermatitis. She died from heart failure and dropsy of the lungs.

The Coroner: Do you suggest that that condition was brought about by the skin trouble?

Dr. McKenna: That question is difficult to answer because fur dermatitis has previously never been known to end fatally. I think the heart was in some way poisoned. I do not think that dermatitis was sufficiently severe to cause her death.

Dr. McKenna added that 99 out of 100 people would wear the fur collar without suffering at all.

Professor Dilling of Liverpool University, said two dyes had been used in the fur, both of which could cause dermatitis.—"News Chronicle".

SOVIET RECOGNITION OF FAMILY

A law recognizing the family as the unit of legislation in the government of the household, has sounded the death knell for the champions of "free union" in Russia. The new Russian marriage law, theoretically as free as formerly, makes divorce practically impossible for the average husband and wife because of the difficulty and expense involved. Men who do not support their children will be arrested.

According to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," the recent revival of "radicalism," which attempted to abolish the status of the house wife in the industrial productive process and substitute communistic homes with kitchens and dining rooms used "in common," was of no avail against the strength of the family unit, which proved too strong for the communistic ideal to shatter. Under the present law the communistic home was formally abandoned.

(Continued from Col. 7).

over they fell into serious talk. "Now that we are engaged," said the girl, "we must begin to economize. Promise me, darling, that you wont't do anything you can't afford." The young man laughed grimly. "If I promised you that," he said, "I'd have to break off our engagement."

* * * *

Little Millicent was at an exhibition, and she wanted to go for a trip in one of the gondolas that floated on the artificial lake.

Euddenly she said: "I don't want to go."

"Why not, dear?" asked her mother. "You're not frightened are you?"

"Yes, I am. Look what it says up there?"

Over the pay-box was a notice, and the mother read: "Trip round the lake. Adults, 3d each. Children thrown in."

* * * *

Numberless are the stories told of George Washington. Upon one occasion, while the American Army wa a in camp, Washington heard that the coloured sentries were not altogether reliable He determined to test the matter for himself. One night therefore, when the password was "Cambridge," the general went out and walked up to a coloured sentry.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," was the eply.

"Advance friend, and give the countersign."

"Roxburgh," said Washington.

"No sah," replied the soldier.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No sah," was the response.

"Charleston," said Washington

The sentry lost patience. "I tell you, Massa Washington," he said emphatically, "no man can go by here without he say 'Cambridge'."

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"My dear fellow, you look miserable. What's the matter?"

"My wife went out to buy a loaf a few days ago and she hasn't returned. I'm wondering what to do."

"Quite simple. Buy another loaf."

* * * *

"What do you think of the two candidates?" asked one elector of another during a contest.

"What do I think of them?" was the reply. "Well, when I look at them, I'm thankful only one of them can get in."

* * * *

"Remember, my boy", said the practical man, "that in order to succeed you must teach people to trust you."

"I have done that," answered the gloomy youngster, "and I have succeeded in getting into debt beyond my wildest expectations."

* * * *

The rural council were discussing a proposal to build a wall around the churchyard, and the tone of the meeting was strongly in favour of the motion till a member arose and said:

"Those outside the churchyard don't want to get in, and those inside can't get out. What do we want a wall for?"

* * * *

Dolly stood at the window looking out at the full moon.

"What are you thinking about?" asked he mothes.

"I was just wondering," said Dolly, "how the moon can stay up there without falling if it isn't stucked on the sky?"—Morning Post.

* * * *

The very modern chisd was looking over some of his father's photograph albums containing pictures taken during the war.

"Dad," he said, presently, "want were you in the Great War?"

Father smiled proudly. "Why son, your father was a Battery Sergeant-Major," he replied.

"High or low tension, dad?" asked the boy.

* * * *

"That's the second time I've spoken to you and you haven't answered," she snapped tersely.

He shrugged his shoulders and continued to read his newspaper.

"I don't know why I ever married you", she went on, "when there were so many other men after me."

He looked up from the newspaper. "Smart fellows, I bet," he replied.

"Yes, smarter men than you, if you want to know", she told him.

"They must have been," he smiled, "for they got away."

* * * *

A negro was brought before the justice of peace. He was suspected of stealing, and though there were no witnesses against him the following dialogue took place:

"You've stolen no chickens?"

"No, sah!"

"Have you stolen any geese?"

"No, sah!"

"Any turkeys?"

"No, sah!"

The man was discharged. As he stepped out of the dock he stopped before the justice and said with a broad grin:

"Say, boss, I sure was scared you'd say ducks."

* * * *

A political meeting was in progress in a mining village, and the audience was growing heartily tired of a very prosy speaker. At last he worked himself up to his climax "And I say to you, in conclusion, that if you do not accept nationalization now, of your own free will the time is coming when, willy nilly, you will have to accept it". He sat down and the chairman arose. "Are there any questions, please?" he asked. There came a long silence. Then a voice came from the back of the hall: "Who is this Willy Nilly, anyway?"

* * * *

"I want to give Cousin Jane a birthday present", said hubby to his wife. "Will you take this money and buy her a hat—something you would choose if you were buying for yourself?"

"All right", said his wife, secretly resolving to get her own back on dear Cousin Jane.

"Here's the hat, dear," she told her husband some time later, and she displayed an atrocious-looking object which was very much out of date.

"Is that exactly what you would like yourself dear?" he asked looking at the hat rather doubtfully.

"Exactly, dear," she smiled. "I think it's wonderful".

"That's good," he replied. "Now I'll tell you my surprise. The hat isn't for Cousin Jane at all: I intended it as a present for you, dear."

Mary—I didn't know Ted had any idea of marrying you.

Ann—He didn't; that was my idea.

* * * *

Bix—What's your idea of an optimist?

Dix—A dead-bdroke individual ordering oysters with the hope that he can pay for his dinner with the pearl.

* * * *

Customer: "To what do you owe your extraordinary success as a house-to-house salesman?"

Salesman: "To the first five words I utter when a woman opens the doo—'Miss, is your mother in?'"

* * * *

A woman entered a public house and asked confidentially for two glasses of gin.

"Why two," asked the barman, "when there's only one of you?"

"The other lady," was the dignified reply, "is lying down outside."

* * * *

Mrs. Higgs—My son ain't half doing well in the army. I've just heard he's been made a field-marshal.

Mrs. Miggs—It's impossible, my dear. He's only been in six months, ain't he?

Mrs Higgs—Well, it must be a court-martial, then.

* * * *

A young married woman was confiding in the vicar about a personal dilemma.

"But, my dear, lady," protested the vicar, "why dont't you ask your husban's advice in this matter?"

"Oh, I mean to," repled the wife, "as soon as I can make up my mind what I intend to do."

* * * *

A young man proposed to a girl and was accepted. After their first tender transports were

(Continued in Col. 5).

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SEVEN PRESIDENTS OF THE SOVIET UNION

Faizulla Khojaev

AMIR'S "SCORPION" BECOMES REDEEMER OF PEOPLE

BY AZIZ AZAD

The kingdom of Bokhara Sharif is now no more the "picturesque" haunt of "Oriental" romance for the Western tourist. Faizullah Khojaev rose from being a mere "scorpion" of the Amir to the position of the redeemer of his people. Because, he could not bear the contract between living nations and the dead nations, however "picturesque" and "Oriental" or Romantic.

In the century-old kingdom of Bokhara Sharif the many merchants, of different nationalities, lived peacefully; Uzbeks, Tadjiks, Hindus, Afghans, Persians and Russians. They conducted prosperous businesses and paid their taxes to the Great Amir, Said Alim, honestly; for no dishonest man ever escaped punishment in Bokhara, thanks to the numerous police officers, to the detectives and especially to the thousands of mullahs who took great pleasure in currying the favour of the Amir.

Life went smoothly in Bokhara. His various business interests were filling the coffers of the Amir with gold. In keeping with his habit, the Amir was sitting in the Throne-Hall in the Arak (fortress) of Bokhara in surveillance over the coining of the gold. His few favourites wede sitting at his right, while on his left worked his ten goldsmiths. They were sitting on the floor and minting his gold coins on blocks of wood pegged into the floor. While engaged in conversation with his courtiers his eyes kept good watch over the smiths, guarding against their purloining any of his gold coin. He spoke to one of his followers, at his side, a very respectable looking individual: "These wretched people are never honest. There is a tale about a goldsmith who had a bellyache for twelve days because he had not stolen some of the gold from an ornament his mother had given him to make over." "Your excellency speaks truly," responded the man addressed, and added, "I have sent many of these wretches to pass their lives in dungeons for their treachery."

"As far as my goldsmiths are concerned, they are always cast into the "Zindan" (dungeon) to be eaten alive by the bedbugs, "remarked his excellency, and they both burst into long, loud, hearty laughter.

GREAT WEALTH.

Obaidullah, the man with whom the Amir spoke so intimately, was a man of great wealth. He wore seven pure silk khalats (robes) at a time. This alone was enough to prove that he had a very high rank in Society. He was a renowned merchant and had travelled much. He had established trade relations not only with the business circles of Petrograd but also of Leipzig. The Amir was a great friend of his because of common business interests. They were partners.

Like all healthy men Amir had children and as suited his wealth took good care of them. But not of all of them. How could he? Their number ran into the hundreds and then, of course, not all of them had been borne by the favourite wife of the "Said Alim."

Obaidullah, too, had children. One of his sons, Faizullah, was a good friend of the two favourite sons of Amir and Amir loved him much. As a special favour. His Excellency allowed Faizullah to be always in the company of his sons and ordered him to be just as well taken care of.

Thus our hero, this Faizullah, a future president of the Soviet Union, spent his early childhood surrounded by the loving kindness of the Amir—later to be called by him a scorpion, a snake which he had reared in his sleeve.

When Faizullah reached school-age, he was sent to study at the Russian school in Kagan, the New Bokhara, a Russian cantonment at a distance of 10 kilometers from Bokhara. Obaidullah wanted his son to be well educated so as later to be able to continue the caracul exporting business which he himself had started and developed to such an extent.

"Man proposes, but God disposes." In spite of showing some small interest in the business, the young Faizullah began to develop a political mind. He thought of the life 'within the arak' as compared to the life outside led by the millions of poor people. He recalled the terrible scenes in the court of the Amir, when poor people were brought into his presence to be flogged to death for having stolen a loaf of bread or for the committal of some such similar petty crime in the attempt to keep body and soul together.

He remembered now the pleading eyes of a beautiful girl had been gouged out merely because she had wanted to marry a man of her own choice and not of her father's.

The young Faizullah on returning from a continental tour with his father could not help but compare the conditions of the Government and people he had seen to that of his own people and Government. And he was horrified by the contrast. The people of Bokhara Amirat were the most wretched and unfortunate and backward he thought. And the Amir was to blame for all. The only way out Faizullah could see was to do away with the Amir and set up a democratic regime.

While at school he came in touch with students and teachers who were advocators of the modernization of the backward Oriental nations. Besides, the Persian Revolution and the Turkish movements for "Unity and Progress" also had its influence on Russian Turkestan. The huge tide of national emancipation movements spread over Asia.

UNITY AND PROGRESS.

At this time, under the direct influence of the movement for "Unity and Progress" a secret organization was formed under the name of "Jadid" (an organization working for the modernization of Bokhara). Faizullah became an active member of the party. The programme of the Jadids was to change the despotic regime of Bokhara into a constitutional one. This wasn't an easy task. But Faizullah had had the opportunity to study and travel a great deal and so widen his scope of knowledge and experience. He was still at school at Kagan when he took this oath, "I dedicate my life to the accomplishment of the independence of my country." He remained true to his oath. The Amir of Bokhara had no stronger enemy than Faizullah.

As a member of the 'Jadid' Faizullah showed extraordinary skill in the organization and development of that party. He soon became its leading force and popularized this movement so much so that almost all of the intellegentsia, a part of the businessmen and even some clergymen joined the 'Jadid'. The party thus strengthened assumed its activities openly. It opened schools, clubs, gave lectures and continuously enlisted members.

The February Revolution and the establishment of the Provisional Government in Russia gave a strong stimulus to the movement of the 'Jadids' in Bokhara. They kept their eyes fixed on the Provisional Government in Petrograd. With its help they hoped to establish a constitutional Government in Bokhara.

Through the initiative of Faizullah a new party called the 'Young Bekharian Revolutionary Party (Y.B.R.P.) was organized. The Y. B. R. P. soon became so powerful that its influence was felt not only by the Amir but also by the Provisional Government. The latter came to the support of the new party in the demand that the Amir introduce a constitution. The frightened Amir made a show of yielding to the demands of the people.

On Friday the 28th of Jamadiussani 1335 Hijri, or March 17th 1917, the Amir issued a manifesto promising to introduce self-government in Bokhara.

GREAT VICTORY.

This, of course, was a great victory for those who were struggling for a constitutional Government in this most backward corner of the Asia. To express their satisfaction a huge demonstration was organized. With Faizullah at its head it marched through the streets of Bokhara.

To the astonishment and the horror of the demonstrators the Amir let loose on them thousands of fanatic mullahs and supporters of despotism. The attack was sudden and had its expected results. A great number of the demonstrators were bestially killed; some were stoned to death. The fanatics were mad. They searched all over for Faizullah, the initiator of all this trouble, the Amir's greatest enemy. A price was fixed on his head. Everyone was anxious for the rich reward and favour in the eyes of the Great Lord of Bokhara. But Faizullah had escaped and was looking for a safe hiding place.

But how could a person like Faizullah keep himself hidden in the citadel of Amir? In league against him were not only the fanatic mullahs, but the close friends of the Amir, the aristocracy, the merchants and especially the "gold-diggers" of the city—the adventurers. Too, there were many who were in sympathy with Faizullah's ideas and others who would save him because they coveted the reward promised by the wealthy father of the refugee for his safe-keeping. But the former were in the majority.

The whereabouts of the head of the "Jadids" were discovered and the authorities were informed. On receipt of the information a huge band of fanatics set out to surround the hiding-place of the young Faizullah. In a few minutes the house was surrounded. They wanted to dismember the body of Faizullah and cast the parts to the dogs and kits to be devoured. They were sure of their victory. How they would celebrate the death of the Amir's mortal enemy! But the young energetic Faizullah was too quick for them. He jumped through a back-window and quite calmly walked among the crowd and cried with them in unison: "Kill the Jadid! He is an enemy of Amir!" He walked brazenly through the crowd and then through the dark and winding streets of Bokhara he wended his way home. He ran the danger of being recognized at every step. But fortune favoured him. He reached home safely.

The crowd disappointed at having lost their quary stormed his house expecting to find him perhaps there. By this time, however, our hero had managed to escape to the European quarter of the city through a subterranean tunnel. From here a

FROM "SCORPION TO REDEEMER

Mr. Faizullah Khojetov.

horse carried him to Kagan the New Bokhara.

Even here Faizullah was not safe. The Amir's secret agents were on his scent It was feared that he would be detected and killed. Therefore, he kept in hiding and when he came into the open it was incognito.

After the failure of the demonstration instigated by the Y. B. R .P. this organization split into two sections. The majority group demanded a compromise with Amir. They decided to send a deputation to him to negotiate with him on the terms and conditions indicated in the March 17th Manifesto. Faizullah was included as a member of this delegation. He knew that to present himself at the Amir's court would be like putting his head between a lion's jaws. He was well disciplined, however, and realized the importance of his making an appearance as the head of the movement. He bowed to the will of the majority; he went.

The narrow beroofed streets of Bokhara were unusually crowded. There was excitement in the air. The people in the street displayed unusual activity. With their White turbans and long motley-coloured robes, they gathered in the by-ways to chat. The traffic did not annoy them. They were too excited. The donkeys made their way laboriously kicking all hinderance, human or otherwise, out of their path. The men riding astride the donkeys had their ears pricked trying to catch the drift of the conversations everyone seemed to be excitedly partaking in.

THE LARGEST MOSQUE.

In Registan, a huge sandy plain, stands the largest mosque of Bokhara. Its architecture is not remarkable, nor is it especially beautiful. It is a long domed hall supported by a number of wooden pillars. In front of this edifice is a great tank filled with dirty green water used both for washing and drinking. The only picturesque sight is furnished by the barbers working there, engaged in lazily shaving the shining pates or faces of their customers with their blunt razors. I am sure that no actor in the world would be able to imitate the mimicking of the suffering client or the barber in his attempts at encouragement. Nearby stands a stone horribly blood-bestained. On this stone the Jaddids were beheaded.

On the opposite side of the Registan is the Arak, the fortess of Bokhara. Here the Amir, Said Alim, resides and holds his court. And here he was to accept the delegation of the Jaddids.

We come once again to the great Throne-Hall of the successor of Tamerlaine This time it is full of people. It is, a huge mosque-like building. The wide opening in the centre lets in the great expanse of blue sky. The ground is paved with bricks and covered with a single hand-woven rug of exceptional beauty. Opposite the entrance is a wide raised platform along the length of the wall. Along the other three walls up to the entrance at the extreme left of one side run three narrow raised platforms. The roofs of the platforms are supported by several wooden columns painted in dainty colours. From one column to the next runs on arch. In the middle of the wide platform on a throne sits the Amir, Said Alim. On either sides of his stand his viziers. Close by stands the Great Cadi. The other platforms are crowded with the aristocracy, the noblemen of the 'Empire' the businessmen, the clergy—all those considered deserving of places of honour at such an even as this was going to be. Said Alim, the Amir, was going to talk with his mortal enemy, Faizullah the Jadid. Everybody in the court, except the Amir, was standing. An ugly addition to the scene were the wooden stumps jutting out from the floor on the left of the throne. Here it was that the gold was minted.

The delegation headed by the dark handsome 22 years old Faizullah entered the coert. His dark beautiful eyes were glittering. A dead silence. The guests and officials stiff as images stood with their hands folded across their breasts. The young well-built, medium sized man and his companions walked directly to the throne. Neither side uttered a word. The enemies cast glances back and forth. Faizullah saw in the Amir's furious eyes his death sentence. He realized that he was in a lion's den from which he could not escape alive.

Faizullah had forseen correctly. The Amir rose. From the opposite entrance, rushed in a crowd at the pitch of excitement crying; "We demand the heads of the Jadids!" The courtiers joined in the shoutings "Your Excellency, hand over these Jadids to the people of Bokhara. They must be punished!" they screamed.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

The Amir, who himself had cooked up this plot, and had gathered all his fanatic supporters in his court to demand the life of Faizullah was about to hand him over to the crowd when a member of the delegation spoke up. "I am a representative of the revolutionary Russian soldiers stationed at Kagan, "he declared," and have been authorised to inform you Amir Said Alim, that you will be held responsible for the life of all the members of the delegations. If these men do not reach the place they have come from in safety something dreadful will happen in Bokhara."

The Amir was intimidated and permitted the delegation to return safely to Kagan. This was the last meeting of Faizullah with the Amir. War was on between a king and his subject. One was shortly to be the victor. Both were preparing for the struggle. Thousands of Jadids were killed in cold-blood. The word Jadid was enough to behead a man. The dungeons ang bug-infested jails of the Arak were filled to capacity and above. The fight was on!

Faizullah exerted all his energy in strengthening the power of his organization. He was energetic, literate, a brilliant orator and had enormous organisational abilities.

The October Revolution in Russia opened fields of new possibilities to the 'Young Bokharians'. Whereas the Provisional Government of Keren sky had very carefully and conservatively approached the Bokharian pro-

(Continued on page 15.)

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WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT WAR

MR. NICKERSON THINKS IT INEVITABLE BUT SUBJECT TO LIMITATION

By A. M. NIKOLAIEFF

In a series of remarkably well documented studies, devoted to the interrelation of war and an existing social order, Mr. Hoffman Nickerson discusses the vitally important problem of war limitation. His purpose is to show how we can "limit war strictly," for "although was is inevitable" (this thesis he very ably proves), "it is always more or less limited" by the four factors—moral, political, economic and technical—which beget and nourish war and which are themselves limited. The so-called "unlimited" wars, in other words "imperfectly limited" wars, he maintains, are those which, like the nineteenth century wars and the World War, aim at the complete overthrow of the enemy. It is with regard to this kind of war that the problem of strict limitation calls for an immediate solution, because if it "be too long postponed, there will be an abrupt and painful descent of our high civilization into a new Dark Age." Such a strict limitation of war is "not a technical but a permanent human problem" which was "successfully solved again and again in the past."

Of the historical periods or "cycles," into which fall all the known wars, beginning with ancient Greece and ending with the recent world conflagration, there were three—namely, the period of the Roman Empire, the Middle Ages and the eigtheenth century—during which a great war aiming at destroying the enemy altogether was rarely waged. On the other hand, the examination of the remaining cycles of wars, those of the Greek city-States and the Roman Republic, of the religious wars and of our own democractic era, shows that they were "unlimited," that is, were characterized by bloodthirstiness, frightfulness, and had for their object a total overthrow of the enemy.

LIMITED OBJECTIVES.

In the former group of "cycles" that including the strictly limited wars, the limits were set by various factors. So in the early Middle Ages, feudalism, in addition to having knit together society, made it almost impossible for economic reasons "to wage offensive war (in Europe) on a large scale or for any length of time.' In the eighteenth century, wars were waged politically for limited objectives; furthermore, the little professional armies, held in close formation and depending on the all-important system of magazines, waged war after a fashion "that minimised injury and inconvenience" to the population.

But of all the forces tending to limit war, the chief is the moral; and it was precisely the moral; unity, achieved within the societies of the three periods pointed out above, that more than anything else helped those societies to solve successfully the problem of war limitation. In the Roman Empire such a force was the cult of the Divine Emperor together with ...the high ethics of the Civil Law; in the Midle Ages it was the Catholic faith, and in the eighteenth century it was a restricted but real humanist worship of measure and decorum founded on the classic culture then universal among educated men. Moral unity once achieved, appropriate technical limitations came about of themselves.

POLITICAL DEMOCRACY FAILS.

Conversely, an analysis of the other group of cycles of wars, that in which the "unlimited" war belongs, shows that societies which have suffered from those wars "have been those w proved unable to unify or reconcile clashing religious and moralities." This formula exactly fits the case with regard to the "disastrous cycle of democratic wars upon which the world appears to be still engaged." "Political democracy." Mr. Nickerson says, "has never been a unifying force," inasmuch as under democracy "every change of government takes the form of an election, therefore of a contest—a potential civil war," In addition, an examination of the historical record of the democracies of the past (Athens; medieval Switzerland) and of our own era, which started with the French Revolution, leads to the conclusion that one of the chief "democracies are less likely than "democracies are less likely than monarchies or aristocracies to get their citizens and other people killed off in foreign wars," should be refuted.

During the last century and a half there was "a steady increase in the scale and destructiveness of war." This was due not to the new weapons but to the two chief by-products of democracy which transformed war as a social phenomenon; first, to the universal-service conscript army which was used with a new intensity, advocated by military writers "from Clausewitz and Jomini to Foch," and secondly, to "the fanaticizing of national patriotism," a "vehement" nationalism having become necessary in order to rouse popular passions and make the short-service conscripts fight. This political product of the democratic era offers an explanation of the fact that after the fall of Napoleon, "the country which was to become the chief opponent of political democracy in Europe, namely, Prussia," preserved and developed the military product of democracy—the conscript army. Soon after the Prussian victories of '70-'71, conscription was established in all Continental Europe, and in 1914 both opposing sides started their struggle on an unheard-of scale as "nations in arms" and thinking of war in terms of the Napoleonic formula that is, "the total defeat" of the enemy.

NOT DEMOCRATIC.

At this point a thought suggests itself. Although it cannot be denied that Napoleon and his ninteenth and twentieth century followers made full use of the "by-products" of democracy, neither his imperial government nor the governments of the two allied rulers responsible for the World War were democractic either in form or in spirit. Furthermore, though in Western Europe conscription was the product of democracy, in Russia Peter the Great established military service as a universal obligation as early as the eighteenth century. (His conscription law was considerably modified by his successors). However, this great captain, one of the few in history, insisted, Mr. Nickerson rightly points out, "like any eighteenth century ruler...that his generals...must get their results at the cost of but little blood."

The Napoleonic formula remains even now (though "its unity has been destroyed"), in spite of the fact that Napoleon's empire had fallen through exhaustion and that the enormous strain of the belligerents in 1914-18 serves to show that "one conscript mass is, no longer capable of a decisive attack against another." In the opinion of the author, "short wars, if they are to be achieved at all, must be attempted by other than conscript means." He sees a possible solution of the technical problem of war limitation in cutting down the conscript masses and in forming an "armed elite," like "the small eighteenth century professional armies" but armed with new weapons, such as planes and tanks. He correctly states that because of the necessity of releasing labour for industries "on which the more effective, that is the mechanized, form of war will depend," the armies of the future are bound to become smaller. "The tendency toward an armed elite found in communism and fascism" constitues, in his opinion that contemporary social and political force which "gives time to work out a technique of limited war."

LIMITATION OF WAR BY STATE.

In one of the sections of the volume, an attempt is made to show how the United States can help toward a general and strict limitation of war. Here Mr. Nickerson discusses the military conditions and military policy of this country. In accordance with his basic ideas and because of the fact that "the chance of our suddenly needing a huge army is so small that for the moment it is negligible," he recommends the maintenance of a small permanent nucleus, forming a concentrated and highly trained armed force equipped in modern fashion, around which, should emergency arise, improvised forces will be gathered. With regard to the sea forces, he suggests a reduction in the size of future warships, this, however, only in connection with the evacuation of the Phillippines, which he strongly advocates.

In a special chapter, Mr. Nickerson considers the probable role of anks and planes in the tactical operations of the future from the standpoint of war limitation and appropriately emphasizes the importance of these new weapons. But his opinion with regard to the "descent of infantry," of which, he says, only "some" will be needed, to be used as "moppers up" after attacks by tank forces, appears to belittle the role of properly armed and equipped modern infantry, the only self-sustaining arm of the service, capable of fighting on any ground and, in addition of occupying and holding what was conquered by other arms.

That which is most important for war limitation, the moral and spiritual side of the problem, "without which all practical steps toward disarmament are absolutely vain," is strongly stressed throughout the book.

Although some of the author's views are open to discussion, this does not detract from the high value of the book, which is an outstanding work among all that has been written on war in the period since 1918. The subject, one of great social importance is treated from an angle thus far not approached. The vigorous language and the occasional hard expressions of the study carry conviction and holds the reader's interest at its height. —("N. Y. T.")

CHANDA RAMJI CELEBRATIONS

The opening ceremony of the extension of the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls High School was celebrated by Garba dance and variety entertainment. Photo shows some of the girl students as players.

POLICE GUARD 238 lb. CINDERELLA

Mrs. Fredericia del Guercio, who, when a child was taken from an orphanage and adopted by a wealthy woman who left her over dollar 5,000,000 is threatened with kidnaping. Her fine mansion at Greenwich, Conn, is now surrounded by police.

A man in Arkansas has written to her that he overheard gangsters plotting to abduct her and her son, who is two years old, and hold them for ransom of dollar 100,000.

Mrs. Del Guercio is known as the Connecticut Cinderella. She was adopted at the age of four from a Chicago orphan asylum by Mrs Georgina Fry, heiress to the vast fortune of the Timken family, roller bearing manufacturers. Mrs. Fry bequeathed to her nearly dollar 7,500,000 in 1931.

Fredericia afterwards married Eligio Del Guercio a local law clerk. The wedding and reception cost dollar 250 000. Magnolia leaves were brought from Italy and trees in the garden were silver-plated. Last July she obtained a divorce on the ground that her husband had ridiculed the fact that she weighed 238 pounds.

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Correct Posture

Posture Effects Not Only One's Health But Also One's Mental Outlook And Efficiency

The very word "posture" makes us lift the chest and straighten the spine. It seems difficult to hold good posture unless forced to think about it, writes Dr. Lenore D. Campbell, M. D., in "Good Health."

The public reads about posture, straightens up for a time, and then slouches along as usual; the audience sits up while listening to a posture lecture, but soon settles back into the habitual slump; business men take sitting-up exercises and practise good position for a few minutes, then crumble down over desks for hours at a time; children take posture training at school, and shuffle along to and from it; girls take physical education work to develop muscular control and proper carriage and mince along on high heels with abdomen thrust and careless slouch between times; parents rap out commands to their offspring to "stand up straight" while they are hunched down in an easy chair developing a middle-age slump. All know much better than they do in the matter of sitting, standing and walking correctly; but only spasmodic efforts are put forth to remedy the condition.

Posture affects not only one's health, but also one's mental outlook, social standing, and efficiency. As the intricate mechanism of a watch may be damaged by a case which is bent or dented, so the vital organs of the body may be hampered in their functions by a framework which is misshapened and out of line.

Contrary to evolutionary claims, God made man in His own image, an upright being, and provided him with more than one hundred bones, two hundred muscles, and numerous ligaments and fibrous structures with which to maintain an erect bearing.

CORRECT STANDING POSTURE.

What is a correct standing posture? Seven essentials are:

Feet parallel.

Weight well forward, and toward the outside of the foot.

Abdomen firm, especially the lower part.

Back flattened, and the spine straight.

Chest up.

"Stand tall."

Shoulders, arms, and knees easy without strain.

A plumb line dropped from the ear should pass through the middle of the shoulder and hip joints, just behind the knee cap and in front of the ankle joint. To attain a good standing position, stand with the hands at the sides, feet four inches from the wall and pointing straight ahead. Then lean back, touching the wall with the head, shoulders, and hips, head up, chest out, abdomen in, and with as much of the back as possible flattened against the wall. Maintain this position in standing and walking. It should be one of ease and relaxation. In sitting, sit well back in the chair so that the entire thigh is well supported. The feet should rest squarely on the floor. Chairs should fit the normal curves of the back, and desks should be of such a height that forearms may rest on them without hunching up the shoulders. Sit close to tables and, in leaning over, bend from the hips instead of from the waist.

Since approximately one-third of our lives is spent in bed, the sleeping posture, no doubt, influences the general posture to quite an extent, especially during the developmental period of childhood. Experiments prove that position is changed frequently during sleep, regardless of the initial pose. One should lie in as relaxed and as comfortable and straight a position as possible. High pillows should be discarded.

Good posture holds the abdominal and chest organs in a normal position, and allows them sufficient room for work. By removing dragging weights and relieving strain, the circulation is improved.

EFFECTS OF BAD POSTURE.

How different are the effects of bad posture! The individual standing with toes out, weight back, and on pronated feet, with abdomen protruding, hips back, spine curved, chest flat, head forward, and shoulders drooped, presents a picture of physical let-down and depression. The relaxation of muscles and the weakening of ligaments allows prolapse of viscera and cramping of the organs. The circulation stagnates, and bodily efficiency is decreased.

Wrong posture has definite causes, the most common of which are:

Carelessness and bad habit formation.

Sedentary occupations.

Joint disease and softening of the bones.

Flat feet and other defects.

Unhealthy dress.

General health (malnutrition, loss of muscle tone, overweight or underweight).

Unhygienic chairs and furniture.

The underlying cause or causes must be removed before success in posture training can be expected.

Good posture can be attained only as a by-product of healthful living. A well-balanced diet, normal weight, proper exercise, adequate rest, healthful dress, and the correction of deformities are all important, and should be insisted upon before strenuous posture training is urged. If for at least fifty per cent. of the time, good posture can be maintained by thought and careful training, this will develop a "posture sense" which will be most helpful.

Nature commands, "Thou shalt hold good posture." Remember, Health is up to you.

EFFECT OF YEAST ON PLANTS

Subrahmanyan and Siddappa, of Bangalore, and Virtanen and Von Hansen, of Helsingfors have independently discovered interesting effects of yeast on the growth of plants. The Indian investigators discovered that sunflowers growth on soil or sand and treated with manures or mineral fertilisers could be stimulated by injections of yeast extract into the plants. The percentage of the plan's grown on soil that flowered was increased from 44 to 75; the average number of flowers per plant was increased from 1.3 to 4.1, and the average weight of flowers per plant increased from 3.7 to 6.9. Similar results were obtained with the plants grown on sand with complete mineral fertilisers. They found that the direct injection of sewage extracts into the plant also had noticeable effects.

Virtanen and Von Hansen found that peas are stimulated in a remarkable way by yeast extracts. The best plants bloomed five to ten days earlier than the ordinary plants, and the number of posts was invariably 50 per cent. greater. They did not inject the extract. It was absorbed by the peas through their roots. When the peas are grown in rich humus soil the effect of yeast treatment is slight, but in sandy artificial soils it is large.

NATURE CURE FOR BLEEDING PILES

Boil three-fourth pint of water with a tea spoonful of ordinary salt and pour into a china bowl. Squeeze into it then one large ripe lime and take hot as you go to bed every night; cure is effected ordinarily within less than a week. When you are cured would you care to drop a line to:—

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RADIATION AND COMFORT

Effect Of High Temperature On Human Body

Dr. Harold Hartley, head of the research department of Radiation, Ltd., read a paper on "Radiant heat and comfort before the Institute of Fuel in Manchester in mail week. He described experiments which had been carried out with the object of ascertaining the maximum amounts of radiant heat which could be endured with comfort, the extent to which radiant heat could penetrate the human skin, and its powers in stimulating the system and increasing resistance to disease.

A person at rest or in a sedentary occupation lost about 450 British thermal units per hour. This loss of heat from the body could be reduced by raising the temperature of the air to such an extent that it was no longer necessary to provide any additional source of heat; there were, however, objections to such a means of attaining comfort. It had been shown that with air at 65deg. F. and the surrounding walls at the same temperature, comfort was attained by a person at rest in the absence of any additional source of radiation. If, however, there was available a source of high-temperature radiant energy, comfort could be attained with much cooler air and the conditions were found to be much more stimulating. With a high-temperature source of radiant energy available, the user gained the advantage of the stimulative effects both of the bombardment of the body by radiant heat and of the breathing of cool air.

The major part of the heat radiated from artificial sourcel diated from artificial sources was in the infrared—it was invisible radiant energy of a longer wavelength than that of the range we termed "light." Of recent years changes had been made in the design of gas fires with the objection of increasing the proportion of short infra-red energy omitted. It was found that when the amount of short infra-rew energy was increased, more prolonged exposure to a given intensity of heat could be endured and at the same time the exposure felt more comfortable.—" Manchester Guardian."

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World Of Science

ALUMINIUM IN A BRIDGE.

IT SO REDUCED DEAD LOAD THAT HEAVIER TRUCKS CAN CROSS.

When the time came to rip out the old steel and timber floor of the Smithfield Bridge, built in 1882 across the Monongahela, Char les M. Reppert, chief engineer of the Department of Public Works of Pittsburg, decided on aluminium—or rather an aluminium alloy of high strength. Structural aluminium had been used before in travelling cranes, railway cars, airplanes and in the framework of the conservatory of the United States Botanic Garden in Washington, but here it entered the field of bridge engineering for the first time. As a result a floor system was designed which saved 65 per cent. in weight and which added a quarter of a century to the life of the bridge. But thus reducing the dead load, the live-load was increased and the bridge's usefulness heightened.

There are twenty-six panels in the bridge. The reduction in weight in each panel amounts to 28.9 tons. For the whole bridge this represents a saving of 751.4 tons.

Before the aluminium floor was installed vehicles and their loads were limited to thirteen tons on four wheels; over the new aluminium floor twenty-ton trucks on four wheels now cross the bridge. So with street cars. Before the reconstruction trolley cars had been spaced fiftyfeet apart. Now the engineers are thinking of removing all restrictions. Moreover, it is possible to run cars weighing 90,000 pounds across the bridge. At present trolley cars in Pittsburgh weigh from 66,000 to 70,000 pounds.

The contract price of the reconstruction was Dol. 276,436, of which Dol. 192,000 was for fabricated aluminium. Bonds extending over a period of twenty-five years were issued to pay for the work. By delaying the construction of an entirely new bridge for twenty-five years with the aid of aluminium Pittsburgh saves Dol.-1,564,875.

DRYNESS OF LAMP BULBS.

MOISTURE IN A DEW DROP WOULD RUIN 68,000 FILAMENTS

An electric incandescent lamp is no better than its vacuum. And its vacuum is nowadays almost incredibly good. Thanks to the work that Dr. Langmuir did two decades and more ago the disastrous chemical effect of the merest trace of water on a filament is now understood.

But what is a mere trace? Consider these figures. As little water as there is in a drop of dew on a blade of grass is enough to ruin 68,000 lamps. The vapour from a single teaspoonful of water can spoil more than 5,000,000. So the vacuum pumps in a factory are its most important machines. Thanks to them there is a dryness within the glass bulb of a lamp that makes Sahara seem dripping wet in comparison.

* * *

THE AUTO-DIAL

Among the improvements being introduced into the British telephone system is the useful attachment known as the auto-dial. A subscriber who makes a call on the automatic telephones of the type installed in London must make seven motions in order to get the number. The auto-dial reduces the number of motions to two. It can be used for those numbers nwhich the subscriber most frequently cal's.

For instance, a subscriber may have twenty-five to fifty persons or firms with whom he must frequently telephone. The names of these are placed on the attachment. In order to get the'r numbers the subscriber has merely to turn a pointer to the name required, and depress a lever. These two motions are sufficient to get the numebr. The numbers of persons not on the attachment may be obtained in the ordinary way by dialling. Besides being used for outside calls, the system can be used inside large offices

MAKING RADIOACTIVITY

UNSTABLE NATROGEN MAY REPLACE COSTLY RADIUM IN

Over a generation has elapsed since Becquerel found that uranium was incessantly shooting forth particles. Yet the physicist is still unable to account for radioactivity although he has made what he considers to be good though unsubstantiated guesses.

Nothing that man can do has the slighest effect on the process of radioactivity. Radium persists in emitting alpha particles (helium nuclei), beta rays (streams of electrons) and gamma rays (waves which are harder and more penerating than X-rays and which are utilized in the treatment of cancer), whether it is chilled or heated, pounded or crushed. In this mystery probably lies the whole secret of matter—how it is constituted and held together.

Imagine, then, the excitement of physicists when, last January, Professor Joliot and his wife, Irene Curie, daughter of the discoverers of radium, announced that they had achieved artificial radioactivity. In other words, they had taken a seemingly dead piece of matter, boron, and bombarded it with alpha particles. Out of the boron came a stream of positrons.

That positrons should thus be ejected from a piece of matter is no longer remarkable. What is remarkable, however, is the persistence of the stream. A quarter of an hour after the bombardment the boron was still "glowing" although it had lost two-thirds of its power. Aluminium and magnesium could also be made radioactive, the Joliots found

Physicists were tremendously wrought up by these results, and repeated the experiments with various modifications. Professor Ernest O. Lawrence, Dr. Malcom C. Henderson and Dr. M. Stanley Livingston, all of the University of California, confirmed the findings of the Joliots. At the California Institute of Technology Dr. C. C. Lauritsen, R. Crane and W. Harper used deutons as bullets in their bombardments and obtained artificial radioactivity that lasted over an hour With a rain of deitons, protons and alpha particles boron became so excited that it shed positrons even longer.

Now comes news that in Cambridge, England, Drs. J. D. Cockcroft, C. W. Gilbert and E. T. S. Walton have gone a step further. Their projectiles were the nuclei of hydrogen atoms—protons. These are very heavy and can strike smashing blows. They were fired from a sort of electrical gun at an electrical pressure of 600,000 volts, which is low, as such pressures go in atomic physics. Graphite was the target. Like boron, aluminum and magnesium the graphite continued to pour forth particles after bombardment had ceased. As in the case of the Joliots the particles emitted were positrons. Moreover the Cambridge scientists have but confirmed the results of Lauritsen, Crane and Harper of the University of California

In all these bombardments of carbon, alumium, magnesium and the like, a physical destruction and reconstitution of the nucleus occurs. Take boron, for instance. Bombard it with alpha particles (helium). A boron atom and an alpha particle are welded together, it is supposed. The union results in the creation of a neutron and a nitrogen atom—but an unstable form of nitrogen. Eventually this nitrogen atom and the neutron are changed in carbon, and a ositron is ejected. Similarly in the recent work of Cockcroft, Gilbert and Walton, which resulted in artificial radioactivity, it is supposed that the protons (the projectiles) united with the graphite target (carbon) to produce a freakish unstable form of nitrogen from which positrons are ejected.

We see, then, that it is the unstable nitrogen obtained by all these experimenters which is radioactive, although not quite in the same sense that radium is radioactive. Recently the Joliots bombarded boron nitride and then produced ammonia gas by heating the nitride with caustic soda. The boron ceased to be active. Somehow its activity had been transferred to the ammonia—proof that the radioactive elements was nitrogen. It looks, too, as if the bombarding hellum nuclei had combined with the boron atoms to form unstable nitrogen with the usual rejection of a positron in accordance with theory. The Joliots call this peculiar form of nitrogen "radio nitrogen." They have also produced by transmutation what they call radiosilicon and radiophosphorous.

It is impossible to predict the practical applications of these new elements. Possibly they may take the place of radium in hospitals, if the cost of activating them can be kept low.

"VASANT UTSAVA"

The Janjira C. K. P. Samajik Sangh celebrated recently "Vasant Utsava" under the presidentship of Miss Champabai Shringarpure at the Sharda Mandir.

Seven Presidents Of The Soviet Union

(Continued from page 13.)

blem, the Bolsheviks, hereditory enemies of despotism, took a quite different stand. After the revolution in Turkestan Bokhara became the center of all counter-revolutionary activities of anti-Bolshevik elements. They therefore, were as much interested in the annihilation of despotism in Bokhara as the Jadids. Fazullah was the first to understand the Bolshevik point of view. In November 1917 he left for Tashkent to negotiate with the Soviet Government of Turkestan in the working out of a plan of joint action against their common foe, the Amir of Bokhara.

A plan of action was soon worked out. The then president of the Turkestan Republic, Mr. Kolesov, hurriedly moved his poorly-armed and badly trained army towards Bokhara in the attempt to dethrone the Amir. The outcome of such a hasty and unprepared move was their defeat by the fanatic mobs and army of the Amir. To celebrate his victory Amir Said Alim massacred about 3,000 members of the Y.B.R.P. and still more of the wretched inteligentzia and semi-intelligentzia of Bokhara.

Man who appeared in European clothes and hats and women who unveiled themselves were considered Jadids and punishment was instantaneous. The mildest forms of punishment were the cutting of a tongue or the chopping off of a hand. Faizullah, however, managed to reach Tashkent alive—there to continue his struggle the Amir.

It was immpossible for an energetic person of Faizullah's type to sit idle. He was deeply depressed by his party's failure, for which he blamed himself. This was the most difficult period for the maker of Bokhara's history. He worked out a new plan of action. Faizullah, the young revolutionary managed to reach Moscow. Here he conferred with Lenin and Stalin and informed them of the situation in the country urging the necessity of a revolution in the kingdom of the despotic Amir.

In Moscow Faizullah met with sympathy. The Communist leaders saw in his person a man of great ability and strong will. His views were accepted as being correct. It was obvious that Bokhara was as much in need of a revolution as the body of an organically sick man is in need of an operation. The Moscow statesmen also feared that if these conditions, ripe for revolution, were not taken advantage of, they would have to wait a long time for the recurrence of a revolutionary crisis. The British danger and the Afghanistan menace too, acted as a whip on the running horse, that the Bokhara revolution then was.

To assure success in this new attempt to deprive the Amir of his dominion great preparations were made. During his Moscow visit Faizullah acquainted himself not only with the great communist leaders but also. gave himself over to an intensive study of the communist theories. He was ginding himself with the necessary implements for a successful revolution.

Towards the end of the year 1919 Faizullah returned to Tashkent where he organised a new party, "The Revolutionary Party of Young Bokharians" (R.P.Y.B.), with a more radical progdamme than formerly. He wanted to dethrone Amir Said Alim and establish a National Republic. A new paper "The Uchkun" was founded, issued, edited by him. In the ranks of the new party were soon concentrated groups of active Bokharians and Turkestanians. With newly developed and increased energy, preparations for the revolution were begun, September 1920 saw its begining—in Charjue, a small city on the Amu Deria, near the Bokhara Afghanistan frontiers. When the revolution broke out the Amir fled to Afghanistan for refuge. On that very day the revolutionary forces under the command of Faizullah attacked the old city of Bokhara and soon occupied it.

In the place of a despotic monarchy a National Government was set up in Bokhara, under the premiership of Faizullah, who at the same time occupied the post of Foreign Minister. Thus the young Faizullah had carried out his oath to fulfillment. The despotic Amir had been dethroned and a new type of Government had been established. But this was not the end of the struggle for Faizullah and his party. They had neither enough human nor material resources. The fleeing Amir and the Civil War had caused a lot of damage to the State property of the capital. The Arak of Bokhara and the Throne-hall had been left in flames. A large part of the treasury had been taken away by Said Alim and more by the defeated soldiers.

Faizullah Khojaev, then a mere youth of 24, showed great skill in administering all the difficult affairs, besides fulfilling the important duties of his high office. He had soon set the Government in running order, organised a Bokharian nationalist army, and regulated his relations with the Soviet Government and Afghanistan. In short, he proved himself a born statesman, and a farsighted oned, at that.

The Amir and his supporters in Afghanistan began hostile activities. He still hoped to return to Bokhara and tried to institute Civil War. it took root and developed on an enormous scale.

The Civil War spread and developed into a movement called the "Basmachis" in the native language. All the anti-Republican elements joined the movement and formed a real menace to the independence of the young National Republic of Bokhara.

At this time the former War Minister of Turkey, the well-known Enver Pasha, came to Turkestan and joined the Basmachis. With such an able and experience man as Enver Pasha at the head of the anti-Republican forces the inexperienced soldiers of the New Republic of Bokhara suffered defeat after defeat. Only a man like Faizullah could organise a defence against the attacks of Enver. The War Minister of the Bokharian National Republic Arif, deserted to the enemy, during a pitched battle in the village of Kermine. This was a hard blow to the Republic but Faizullah stood firm at his post, as befitted his unswerving revolutionary character, and continued the struggle until the Basmachis were defeated and Enver killed.

In the darkest days, when the fall of the young Bokharian Republic seemed inevitable, Faizullah did not lose courage. He devoted himself to the army question. In addition to carrying nearly the entire burden of the innumerable State affairs on his shoulders, for he was running the government almost single-handed, he found time to attend meetings, deliver lectures describing the aims of the Bokharian Republic, write numerous articles for the Press, and hold conferences with the various statesmen and representatives of the population. Though this was a superhuman task, the young leader of Bokhara performed remarkably well.

When the Civil War brought to its end the National Republic of Bokhara was reorganised into a Socialist Republic. Again the burden of work fell on Faizullah's shoulder. The general territorial reorganization of Turkestan in 1924 under the reform movement of "National Demarcation" also greatly affected Bokhara and so also Faizullah Khojaev.

Faizuallah is a man of amiable disposition. When speaking about politics he is serious and thoughtful, but when at his leisure he is jolly and humorous. He used to wear his national attire in which he looked very handsome, but lately he has been sporting a semi-military uniform. He is very popular not only in his own Republic but throughout Soviet Russia. His wife is a charming educated young women of his own nationality. When I last saw him He was living in one of the houses of the former Amir. For travelling he uses the State train of the former ruler of Bokhara. I saw him in this train when after taking part in the 17th Communist Congress he left Moscow for his home. Since 1925 Faizullah Khojaev has been one of the presidents of the USSR. He joined the Communist Party in 1920.

A SOAP BUBBLE GLASS

Ultra-Violet Lamp Bulb Devised For Use Of Physicians

Uultraviolet rays which play an important part in enabling the body to utilize vitamin D and in the treatment of skin diseases, will not pass through window glass. Quartz, which is transparent to the rays, is expensive.

Confronted with these facts, the physicists of the Westinghouse research laboratories did some reasoning. They knew that a thin slice of any opaque material a mere film of metal, for example, will let a certain amount of light pass

Why not apply the same principle to glas? If thin enough, perhaps glass would let ultraviolet rays pass—at least enough to do good. They made the experiment. It succeded. Now ultraviolet lamp bulbs are made of glass of ordinary thickness. In one spot is a window of glass two ten-thousandths of an inch thick. If the whole bulb were as delicate as this, it would last scarcely longer than a bubble. But a film-like window set in strong glass—here's the solution that physicians have been awaiting.—"New York Times."

NO TREES NO MAN

For There Would Have Been As Simian Ancesters Of Humanity!

No trees, no monkeys. No monkeys, no men.

Mr. H. N. Milligan, F. Z. S, worked out this equation in evolution at the Horniman Museum, S. E., when he lectured on "Animal Life in the Great Forests."

His reasoning, summarised, was as follows:—

Man is descended from a monkey-like animal.

Without trees this animal could not have been evolved.

In that case, there could have been no man.

"Mr. Milligan described man as a relatively new comer to the earth."

"He is an upstart," he said, "and like most upstarts is busily engaged in breaking down the ladder by which he rose.

"Nothing is more certain that within a measurable distance of time we shall have few great trees left. Then we shall want them back."

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, APRIL 22, 1934

It's Fight On All Fronts

Swarajists Have No Delusions About Councils, Say Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent).

BERHAMPUR, April 21.

"Shall we win the Elections?

"If we win, shall we win Swaraj through Legislatures?

These are the two questions put to the Swarajists by doubting Thomases.

To the first question, I answer unhesitatingly "Yes."

To the second question, I have no ready answer, but I have no doubt in my mind that the fight for Swaraj inside the Legislatures will hasten the day of India's Freedom."

Thus said Mr. Satyamurti in his Presidential Address to the All-Utkal Youth Conference, held on Saturday.

I readily accepted your invitation, for, long ago, I learnt to respect and admire my friends and colleagues from Utkal, in the Indian National Congress, in the Madras Legislative Council and, last but not least, in the Vellore Jail. Their fine, good manners, their robust patriotism, and their freedom from provincial bias have endeared your Province to m. Moreover, your province has earned the sympathy of all India by Mahatma Ganlhi's heart-rending description of the grinding poverty of your masses, after his last visit in your province. I have come here, therefore, to show my profound respect for, and my deep sympathy with, your province.

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CURE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT.

Youth naturally wants opportunities for employment and for service. The educated youths of India to-day are suffering from that most devastating of all evils —unemployment, or under-employment for most of them. This is a cruel wrong done to them. It sours their hearts, at the most impressionable period of their lives. It may make them misfits permanently. It is wholly undeserved, because these youths have brains, hearts and muscles which if properly employed, will not only pay them, but will add to the prosperity and happiness of the country. Moreover, this unemployment is not an insoluble problem. It can be solved by thought, planning, and finance working together.

A permanent solution of this problem can come only under a Swaraj Government in this country. I am not saying this, because I make a fetish of Swaraj. I have thought about this question carefully, and I have come to the deliberate conclusion that only aroused public opinion can compel even a National Government to tackle this problem successfully, and that no foreign Government can be interestel in solving this problem satisfactorily, because it probably may mean the taking of the bread out of the mouth of the people of other countries. A Swaraj Government will raise large loans, start capital works of permanent value and employ the unemployed educated men and women after a short or a long period of training on these capital works. A Swaraj Government will also boldly tackle the problem of village reconstruction, with the help of the unemployed educated men, who will be trained for this purpose. I have expounded my scheme more than once, under which graduates will be selected and trained for six months or a year, and sent to work in these villages on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 or 35, which will be given to them for three or five years as the case may be, until they have earned the confidence of the villagers, who will then keep them above want. This scheme will absorb thousands of graduates and will make our villages what they uught to be, in any well-ordered or civilised country.

What I commend to you particularly is the spirit of adventure. To-day, unemployment is stalking the land. No permanent remedy is feasible till Swaraj comes. But, till then, I want you not to be sullen or dis-spirited, but to be ready to grasp this sorry scheme of things entire, and shatter it to pieces and then rebuild it, nearer to your hearts' desire.

Self-respect is the most urgent need of India and of Indian youths to-day. No doubt, we are politically slaves; but that is a mere temporary phenomenon; we shall soon be free; how soon will depend upon our getting rid of any inferiority complex in us. Patriotism is an over-worked word, but you cannot become real patriots, unless you have an idea of a self-respecting country as your objective. It is only, if you know the greatness of your country and of her culture, you can be hopeful and cheerful.

WAR ON COMMUNALISM.

The communal award of the British Government is a gross vivisection of our country, and, if separate electorates be perpetuated in our country, the advent of Swaraj will be put off, further and further. But the communal award has come to stay, unless and until it can be replaced by an agreed settlement amongst ourselves. The leaders will, I hope, make an attempt in that direction. I have full hope that if Mr. Jinnah, Dr. Ansari, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya make an attempt in this direction, success is sure to be achieved. We, in South India, can offer them our whole-hearted co-operation because, luckily for us, we have no serious communal problem, since the Justice Party is a party only in name, and the moment the Congress contests elections, the Justice Party will find its proper place. But it is for the youths of all the communities to permanently solve this problem. You must think, speak, and act always in your public capacities as Indians, and not as belonging to this community or to that class. In you lies the hope of permanent communal unity in this country. I trust you will rise to the full height of your opportunity.

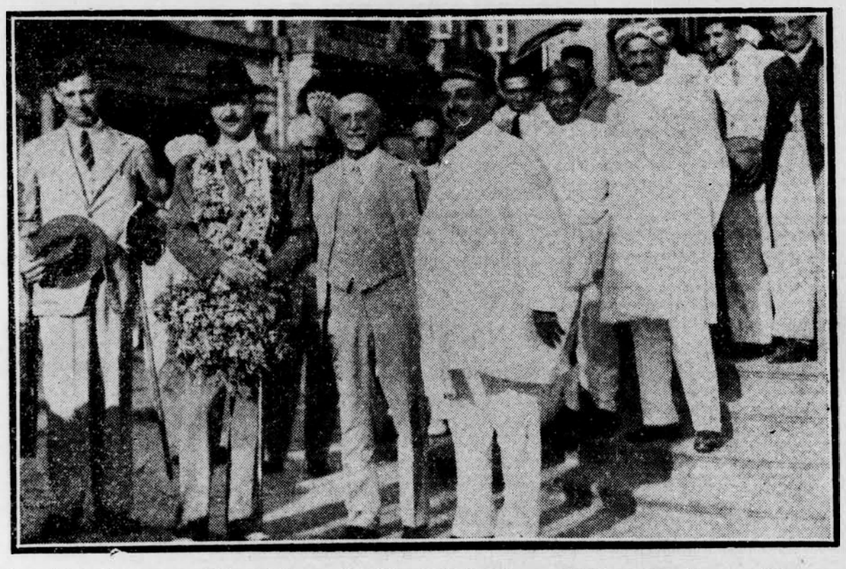
SWARAJ PARTY PROGRAMME

I have reserved to the last the expression of my views on the general political situation. I may state them categorically, here, without any elaboration. Civil Disobedience, mass and individual, has been called off by the Indian National Congress. So long as Mahatma Gandhi lives nobody else is likely to start it. The Government of India have done, partially well in saying that there will be no obstacles placed in the way of the All India Congress Committee, or of the Indian National Congress, meeting to ratify Mahatma Gandhi's decision. But one wishes that the Government of India had shown more statesmanship, and straightaway cancelled all the notifications and orders, against Congress Organisations throughout the country. Apart from that, the fact that civil disobedience has been recalled for the present does not mean that it has been a complete failure, or that is discarded permanently as a political weapon. In struggles for freedom, there is no such thing as victory or defeat. Freedom's battle once begun. oft thwarted is always won. The two Civil Disobedience movements have given a new morale to the Nation. The Gandhi-Irwin pact will always stand as a triumph, to the credit of the Indian National Congress. But, to-day there is no civil Disobedience, especially after Mahatma Gandhi has formally recalled it. The All-India Swarajya party formed in Delhi, with Dr. Ansari, an Ex-President of the Indian National Congress in Madras as its Leader has put forward before the Nation, its programme of constructive work, and of fighting the elections to the next Assembly on the main twin issues of the repeal of all repressive laws, and the rejection of the White Paper and the substitution thereof by the national demand, as laid down by the Congress in Karachi. The All-India Swarajya party will shortly meet at Ranchi formulate its programme and place it before the Nation. I cordially invite you to join the Party and support its programme. The Party has no delusions about the Councils; but it believes profoundly in carrying on the Swaraj fight on all strategic fronts. It is keen and earnest about communal unity; it feels that that unity will not come, unless it contests the elections, and gets first class Nationalists returned from these very separate electorates, who will put their heads together and replace the Communal award by an agreed and honourable settlement, honourable that is to the communities and to the country. The party further believes, the moment that real communal unity is achieved the Government will come to terms with us. But, if the Government do not, the party will use every legitimate and peaceful weapon inside and outside the legislatures, in order to maximise the pressure of the people on the Government, and to bring the achievement of Swaraj nearer.

After Mahatma Gandhi's historic and generous Patna statements, I have full confidence that among Congressmen there will be no longer any quarrel, minor or major, public or private as between the socalled No-changers and the Swarajists. Swarajists will help the constructive programme of the Congress, and the No-changers will help the Swarajists in contesting the elections. Congressmen will march together shoulder to shoulder, as comrades, in the march towards India's freedom.

WE WILL WIN

There are some doubting Thomases among us who ask whether we shall win the elections. and secondly, if we win, we shall win swaraj through the legislatures. To the first question, I answer unhesitatingly, 'yes'. On the only occasion, when the Congress fought the elections in this Province, we won a triumphant victory. And Ganjam sent us two stalwarts. I have no doubt history will repeat itself even on a grander scale, and the Swarajists will sweep the polls, as there are no political parties in the country functioning to-day, except the Communalists who have no political programme, and the Liberals who have no following. I ask you to help us to win the elections. To the second question. I have no ready answer to give . I am not omniscient. But I have no doubt in my mind that the fight for Swaraj, inside the Legislatures, has hastened and will hasten the day of India's freedom.



Lord Brabourne paid a visit to the Central Bank on Friday evening. (From left) A.D.C. to the Governor, Lord Brabourne, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Chairman, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Managing Director, and other Directors of the Bank.

Terms Of Trust Receipt Were Not Enforced

Complainant Admits He Threatened Glass Merchants In Cross Examination

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay recorded on Friday further evidence in the case in which Messrs. P. R. Patel and Co. Ltd. charged (1) Abdul Kader Hassanali, (2) Yusufali Hassanali, (3) Abdealli Hassanali and (4) Ebrahimji Tyeballi, with criminal breach of trust, conspiracy and abetment in respect of certain glassware entrusted to them on trust receipts.

Mr. J. D. Davar, Bar-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Said Hasan, Bart-at-law, with Mr. Mohamed Hasan, Bar-at-law, defended the 1st, 2nd and 3rd accused, who are the proprietors of M. A. Kachwalla and Co. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-law; with Mr. R. S. F. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-law, Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. Upadihya defended the fourth accused.

Mr. P. R. Patel further cross-examined by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, said that no occasion had ever arisen where the terms of the trust receipt had to be enforced. Several attempts had been made to obtain payments from the accused's firm for goods which were in their possession irrespective of the fact whether the goods had been sold or not.

ADMITTED THREAT.

He also admitted that in a letter he had addressed to the firm of the first accused he had thereatened to warehouse the goods in the duty paid warehouse, if prompt payment had not been made to him.

In further cross-examination Mr. Patel stated that payment had been regularly made for all goods sold by A. Kachwalla and Co. In fact, at times, the payments exceeded the amounts actually due on a particular stock that had been sold. These excess payments had been credited to the account of the accused against other amounts due on other consignments.

Counsel asked Mr. Patel to explain the circumstances under which the accused's liability to the firm of the complainant had been shown to be all the time increasing instead of decreasing if payments had been regularly made for all goods received on Trust receipts, when they had been sold. Mr. Patel explained that goods were coming in regularly on account of the accused and naturally those invoices became payable by the accused.

Mr. Patel said that as far as his firm was concerned they had nothing to do with the sale proceeds of the goods, as the accused was entitled to sell it at a profit to recoup the duty charges, and all other expenses on the consignments, which were paid out by them plus the profit. The only interest which the firm had in the goods given to the accused on trust receipts was to see that the invoice value of the goods were paid to them, the moment the goods were sold.

GOODS SENT OUT OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Patel stated in reference to certain consignments which the accused had sent to Bhavnagar State to their shop, that the Invoices and documents were obtained from him without previously intimating to him that these goods were to leave Bombay. He also maintained that he had refused to allow the goods to be sent out of Bombay, when the proposition was first mooted. Mr. Patel also denied that any payments intended for the Bombay goods had been appropriated towards the liability of the goods sent to Bhavnagar.

Mr. Talyarkhan showed the witness a letter written by the firm of the complainant wherein it was shown that a payment of Rs. 4,000 intended for the credit of the Bombay Account had been, without the previous sanction of the accused appropriated towards the Bhavnagar account. Mr. Patel said that in this case he had intended to reduce the liability of the accused on the goods which had been sent to Bhavnagar. As far as the complainant's firm was concerned he said, they looked to the accused for payment for all goods taken on Trust Receipts by them.

ENQUIRY INTO C. P. LABOUR DISPUTES

NAGPUR, April 20.

An inquiry into the present conditions of textile industry in the province with particular reference to the problem of wage-cuts has been ordered by the Government of the Central Provinces.

It is understood that the enquiry will be conducted on similar lines to those in Bombay Presidency. Trade unions have been furnished with a questionnaire replies to which are expected by May 22.—A.P.

ASAF ALI REPLIES TO DR. MAHMOOD

A.I.C.C. Must Meet At Ranchi For Mahatma's Advice

KARACHI, April 21

In an interview to the Associated Press, Mr. Asaf Ali of Delhi said:—"Doctor Mahmood's press interview of 20th April from Patna seems to imply that he is not willing to call a meeting of the A. I. C. C. at Ranchi, but hopes to call a session of the Congress, if the Working Committee desires it

The ratification of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement by the Karachi Congress and the appointment of Mahatma Gandhi as the sole delegate of the Congress to participate in the R. T. C. implied a change of attitude on the part of the Congress, but the resumption of Civil Resistance in 1932 was in pursuance of the Bombay Resolution of the Working Committee, and if the Working Committee now accepts Mahatma Gandhi's advice regarding Civil Resistance, that resolution will be rescinded. The Congress can meet only after its constituent bodies have been re-organised and are in a position to return delegates to the special or normal session. Ordinarily, it should take at least three months or perhaps longer.

In 1923, when the Congress organisation was functioning, it took us nearly three months to manage a special session at Delhi, at which the Swaraj Party secured recognition of its programme.

SWARAJIST POLICY.

The immediate Swarajist policy does not include Councils, but is confined to the capture of Assembly for a specific purpose. Propaganda against the White Paper without excluding the Pro-White Paper men from the Assembly would be interpreted as a Pyrrhic victory which would be ininclusive.

The only psychological effect of the Swarajist policy will be to awaken in the country a sense of realities. I very strongly feel that if the A. I. C. C. is to meet, it must meet at Ranchi where Mahatma Gandhi's advice may be available."—A. P.

SWARAJ PARTY CONSTITUTION

To Be Drafted At Ranchi Conference

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Hindu" wires:—

The draft of the party constitution is one of the principal subjects which will loom large at the Swarajya Party Conference at Ranchi on 2nd and 3rd May. Although it is difficult to state precisely the character of the proposed draft constitution which is to be placed before the Conference, I am in a position to forecast that the original Swarajya Party's constitution will be adopted more or less as it was with such alterations as would suit the exigencies of the present situation.

For instance, it is unlikely that the refusal of supplies for its own sake would form part of the party's avowed programme under the constitution. The conditions under which the original Swarajists entered the Councils were different from those obtaining today. Naturally, therefore, nothing is more unlikely than that the Swarajya Party will resort to obstruction for obstruction's sake under the present condition.

I have a notion too that the new Swarajist constitution will provide for greater discipline being exercised over the members of the Swarajist persuasion in the Legislatures than was the case in the original constitution. What form this discipline is to take should be a matter which the Conference should decide.

CHANGES IN GENERAL COUNCIL.

It seems probable that the new constitution will make the General Council of the Swarajya Party approximate more or less to the Party Councils in British politics. For instance, the original Swarajists constitution had provided that the general Council of the Party should include all members of the Legislature besides elected elements sent by provincial bodies of the party. The present tendency is to restrict this wide scope. Mere membership of a legislative body may not qualify a particular candidate to sit on the General Council unless he has been elected to the Council by the electorates to be improvised.

In all probability, the old constitution will be accepted in toto in respect of office-bearers. It was Pandit Motilal Nehru's idea that besides the Executive Committee, the only other office-bearers should be the President, General Secretary and Treasurer.

The promotion of Hindu-Moslem Unity and the promotion of Khadi and Swadeshi would, as in the original constitution, form part of the new constitution, also, although boycott of selected British goods, which was a principal item in the original programme will have to be ruled out now, as, under the law enacted after the Swarajist withdrawal from the Councils, it is illegal to preach boycott of British goods. Mahatma Gandhi's decision to withdraw Civil Disobedience clearly bars the incorporation of this particular portion of the old constitution in the new Party Constitution. The reason is obvious. Even if the boycott of British goods is desirable, it is not feasible. as, to swear by it now, involves Civil Disobedience and Civil Disobedience has now been ruled out by Mahatma Gandhi.

There is no doubt, however, that the constructive programme of the Congress will be bodily incorporated in the Swarajist constitution The hand of Mahatma Gandhi will be visible in drafting the new constitution to be finally adopted.

LUNATIC'S DEATH MYSTERY

Coroner Orders Further Investigations

The dead body of a wandering lunatic who used to rave and run about the Espianade Maidan, was found with deep gashed wounds on throat and neck lying in a pool of blood at about 4 p.m. on Friday evening.

Pieces of glass, blood-stained iron strips, and a blood-stained gunny bag were also found lying about in different places near by, while trails of blood on the maidan were also found in three distinct places.

At the inquest on the body at the Coroner's Court on Saturday, further investigations were ordered to be made.

ARYA SAMAJ & BIHAR RELIEF

Narain Swamiji Tours Affected Area

(From A Correspondent.)

MUZAFFARPUR, April 21.

Shri Narain Swamiji President, Sarvadeshak Arya Pratirdhi Sabha, Delhi is now on tour in the quake affected area of Behar. He arrived at Patna on the 17th and left for Monghyr on the 18th. A public meting was held the same evening in Ramlila Maidan when Swamiji expressed heartfelt sympathy with the sufferers and delight on the yeomen's service done by the Arya Samaj and other organizations. He left for Darbhanga on the 19th and on his way stopped at Samastipur. He is expected at Muzaffarpur tomorrow 22nd.

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